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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 29, 1864. [NO. 2465.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.



### Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't

July 26 58*10t

### Strayed or Stolen.

THE subscriber lost a likely BLACK MARE, under medium size, white spot on her back, caused by the harness, fore feet turns out, and tips her ancles in traveling, recently shod, four years old, and in good order. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said Mare, or any information, so that I get her Address the subscriber at Carrieaville P O., Moore County, N. C. KENNETH M. McDONALD

Aug. 10. 58 3tpd

### NOTICE.

THE Assessors of the Tax in Kind for Harnett county will be at the following places on the following days, for the purpose of listing the crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay and Wool, products of 1864:

At Johnsonville, Thursday, Aug 25, 1864;
At Barbecue, Friday, Aug 26;
At Turner's Store, Up Lit Riv Dist, Saturday, Aug 27;
At Bunn's Level, Stewart's Creek Dist, Monday, Aug 29;
At Averasboro', Averasboro' Dist, Tuesday, Aug 30;
At B. Turlington's, Grove Dist, Wednesday, Aug 31;
At Reuben Matthews' Mills, Neal's Creek Dist, Thursday, Sept 1;
At John Spence's, Hector's Creek Dist, Friday, Sept 2;
At Mrs Arnold's, Buckhorn Dist, Saturday, Sept 3.

The Tax payers of the County of Harnett are respectfully requested to meet this notice promptly

PUGH McLEAN, } Assessors.
JNO. L. ATKINS, }

Aug 18. 1864. 60*2:2sw

### Confederate Taxes.

I WILL meet the tax payers of the upper District of Robeson County at the following times and places for the purpose of correcting some errors made in the last listing (being the same days on which the assessor of tithes will be there)

At Smith's, August 23d, 1864;
Alfordsville, August 24th;
Wishart's, August 25th;
Howellsville, August 26th;
St. Paul's, August 27th;
Lumber Bridge, August 29th;
Randalsville, August 30th

The Tax-payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No. age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen " " "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements, do.
All other property employed in agriculture.

—ALSO—

No of acres land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No. age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture
No of Horses, Mules and Asses do
No of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No " Tobacco.
No bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandize, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art.
All property and assets of banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not.
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing.

D. S. MORRISON, Assessor.

Aug. 15. 58 3aw4t

### A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

### THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them

4 They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers

5 Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best elevation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners

9 During the last quarter 2 840 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co.
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J F Stimson
Address,

July 25th 1864

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Proneberger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N C.

58 3aw


## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1864.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.—The telegraph gave a brief account of the long editorial of the New York Herald, proposing to Lincoln to offer an armistice of six months, to be followed by a Convention of States with a view to peace. The Herald's own article, or at least the material portion of it, is now received, and proves to be only a war measure, a mere scheme to get the advantage of the Confederacy, by continuing to hold such parts of our territory as are now in their possession and by continuing the blockade, thus exhausting our means and resources, whilst they would employ the period of the armistice in preparing for the contest after its expiration. As evidence of the sim of the Herald, we copy the following paragraphs:—

"When, therefore, we urge upon the President to offer an armistice of six months, and call a convention of States, we urge it as a war measure, and we regard it as the best war measure yet brought forward." * * *

"Suppose that the rebel leaders accepted the armistice and agreed to the Convention of States. In that event, the Union would either be restored or the war renewed. Accept the latter hypothesis, and what then? Why we should resume the contest with armies reorganized and reinforced. * * * The South on the contrary, would be weakened. *Our blockade maintained throughout the armistice would prevent them from receiving supplies * * * Still holding all our present points of vantage we would recommence hostilities with larger armies with a more united people, with greater vigor and with surer guarantees of success"*

Such views and expectations as the above make it extremely questionable whether our government should consent to an armistice *except with the condition that the yankee armies be withdrawn from our territory.*

The Herald seems to be quite sure that a Convention of States would result in a restoration of the Union—a result which is clearly impossible—and goes on to sketch a programme of other wars into which the country is thereupon to be plunged. Hear it:—

"With a restored Union, prosperity would once more bless the land. If any bad blood remained on either side it would soon disappear, or be *purged by a foreign war.* With a combined veteran army of over a million of men, and a fleet more powerful than that of any European power, we could order France from Mexico, England from Canada, and Spain from Cuba, and enforce our orders if they were not obeyed. The American continent would then belong to Americans. The President at Washington would govern the new world, and the glorious dreams and prophecies of our forefathers would at length be realized."

A war with France, a war with England, and a war with Spain, in succession, possibly all at once, in order that "the President at Washington should govern the new world," and those glorious dreams &c., be realized! We beg to be excused. We would much rather fight the malignant yankees, who have done us a thousand fold more wrongs than ever France and England and Spain have done.

PEACE SYMPTONS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Bedford Springs, Penn., complains bitterly that a decided majority of the guests at the Springs are secessionists, by blood and sympathy, and that they browbeat and misuse the loyal minority. They had a ball on Lincoln's Fast Day, by way of showing contempt for him.

The New York Tribune says that "two-thirds of the Democrats of the free States are manifesting open and deadly hostility to the further prosecution of the war. They take the side of the rebels with regard to exchanges, killing negro soldiers, army devastations, and almost or quite everything else. Three-fourths of the Democratic journals we open would be read with delight in Lee's camps by all who can read at all. They oppose the draft; they discourage investments in the National loans; they magnify every Union reverse and belittle every Union success, giving the mass of their readers to understand that Jeff. Davis is fighting for Union and Liberty, against the usurpations and atrocities of Abe Lincoln. They clamor for peace, protest against the further prosecution of the war as useless butchery, and denounce the increased taxes as iniquitous and oppressive."

On Lincoln's Fast Day a "Peace Flag," with a white ground, and a dove in the centre, was raised on the Cooper Institute, bearing an inscription, "Peace on Earth; Good Will towards Men." When an advocate of peace raised it he was told that a mob would pull it down; but it floated all day—no mob molested it, but it was greeted with evident signs of satisfaction. At night it graced the stage of the Institute when Lindley Spring, Esq. delivered a Peace Lecture.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—The difficulty of disposing of yankee deserters, real or pretended, has so affected their treatment within our lines as no doubt very greatly to diminish their number. To allow them to go at large, or to put them in the service as soldiers or workmen, was but to hold out inducements to spies to come among us, get information, and carry it away to the enemy. They have therefore usually been committed to prison, where they were a useless burden upon our government. At last a very judicious plan has been adopted of sending them out of the country, by which we get rid of their support and at the same time deprive Lincoln of their services as soldiers.

It will be recollected that some months ago the yankee government caused Lincoln's proclamation offering pardon to those who would lay down their arms to be printed and circulated among our troops. We believe that the expected desertions from this movement were never realized, for our people are fighting for their rights and property, which they are not apt to abandon. It is different with the yankee army, which is made up in large part of foreigners who have no interest in the matter, no rights and property to fight for, and who were in very many cases kidnapped into the service when drunk. Our government has wisely addressed "General Order No. 65" to all such, offering to receive protect and supply them with subsistence until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to some convenient point on the border, from which they may return to their homes. The example of the yankees should be followed by circulating this General Order throughout their camps—a measure which would have been disgraceful if they had not resorted to it first. We think that in this way a vast increase in the desertions may be secured, aided by the constant whippings and terrible slaughter the yankees are experiencing.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Some dozen or two of deserters have been captured and sent through this place to the army within the past week or two. Eleven were carried to Raleigh on the 20th from Moore county, and 2 have been captured near Greensboro.

GRANT'S FAILURE.—The reader will be interested in the National Intelligencer's review of Grant's campaign, which is pronounced a failure. His losses in killed and wounded in the battles alone, are stated to have been 78.200, down to and including the springing of the mine, to which must be added the thousands of prisoners taken by us, the sick and dead of disease, the stragglers, and the killed and wounded in various small engagements and repulses and by the everlasting picket firing, Butler's losses at Bermuda Hundreds, Sheridan's and Wilson's in their raids, Hunter's at Lynchburg, and Siegle's in the Valley.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—Our exchanges comment with much indignation upon the Queen's speech, as it is called, though of course prepared for her by her Ministers, in which the war in this country is spoken of as "a *civil* war," and "a friendly reconciliation between the parties" is desired. We can afford to allow this to the English, since a friendly reconciliation—meaning a return to the hated Union—is impossible; and *we know*, and the world knows, that this is something more than a civil war.

The professed "neutrality" of England has been further exemplified by a remark of one of the Ministers, Mr. Layard, who said in the House of Commons that England intended at once to recognize Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico: "The policy of England had been to recognize the *de facto* Government—the condition being that the Government should be in possession of their capital; the Archduke Maximilian was at present in possession of the city of Mexico." From which we must infer that England does not consider Richmond the capital of a nation. Never mind, a day of reckoning will come.

THE MILITIA.—This branch of our military forces has won great honor in Georgia during the past month. As an Augusta paper says, "The 'Milish' has ceased to be a term of ridicule or reproach in the army." "They have fought like veterans. Their conduct in battle has elicited the warmest approbation of the commanding General. And even the battle-scarred soldiers, the heroes of a hundred fights, have been struck with admiration by their cool, unflinching valor." Something of this is doubtless owing to the fact that they are commanded by Gen. G. W. Smith, the distinguished officer who resigned his place in the army in consequence of slights by the government, retired to private life in Georgia, but was called forth by its Governor in the present emergency. Twenty thousand Georgians, under his leadership, and that of militia officers who had been serving in the ranks, have swelled the army of Hood, and nobly sustained themselves in some of the severest fights of the campaign.

*The Victory at White's Tavern*—The officer commanding the Confederate forces on the north bank of the James must be an exceedingly modest person. He is evidently determined to surpass Gen. Lee in brevity and simpleness of statement. His dispatches produced everywhere the impression that the battle at White's Tavern was a trifling affair—a mere advance of the enemy's skirmishers and their repulse. Little attention was paid to the phrase "determined attack."

It turns out that two or more corps of the enemy made a fierce assault on our lines, carried a part of them, and were driven out with heavy slaughter, especially of negroes, and with the loss of six or eight hundred prisoners, colors, etc. This was no small matter, and deserved official notice more pronounced than any we have seen.

Gen Mahone appears to have given so much of his mind to fighting that he has forgotten the art of writing, or rather we have not yet learned to interpret his dispatches. Hereafter we shall study them more closely. We beg, however, to suggest, that when Gen. M. again whips two corps with two brigades, his dispatch would not be considered at all prolix if it mentioned the little circumstance.—*Richmond Whig.*

Perhaps the General's reticence may be explainable: It was only North Carolina Brigades, or rather one Brigade, (Lane's,) and small portions of two others, that whipped the two corps, and killed and captured more than their own number. It is not even pretended that Gen. Mahone was present in person at the fight. If it had been the troops of any other State, especially of Virginia, or if Gen. Mahone had led them, would not the country have been ringing with the gallantry of the deed? We believe that the Whig has not, any more than Gen. Mahone, or indeed any Richmond paper except the Enquirer and the Dispatch, (the latter very briefly,) yet stated what troops it was that did this work. The General falls into the habit of the North Carolina troops of not boasting of their deeds, but leaving others to award them their due praise; and what is everybody's business is of course nobody's, not even the General's.

PATRONAGE.—We always regret to see the Press lower itself by complaining of the withholding of subscriptions or advertisements, either official or individual. As no newspaper has a right to claim anybody's "patronage," so all should feel themselves too independent to ask it, either by direct application or undignified complaint. Such is the present attitude of the Raleigh Standard and its echo. Time has been when the Standard for years enjoyed a monopoly of National and State patronage; it never then complained of this as unjust. The Observer, with a circulation always about equal to the Standard's, never had such patronage and never sought it, and would have felt a sense of degradation at the idea of complaining that it was not given to it. The press is a power in the State just so long as it chooses to maintain its true status; but becomes contemptible when it whines after patronage, growls when the bone is not bestowed, and wags its tail when it is.

A TRIFLING MAJORITY.—The Raleigh Standard consoles itself as follows:—

"The truth is the whole vote cast is not more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority will not reach 40,000. We mean, of course, his *apparent* majority, for no intelligent citizen who is acquainted with the facts, regards the election as having been held in accordance with law. So far as the contest for Governor is concerned, as a general rule there was no election at all."

The vote is more than 65,000, and Gov. Vance's majority *will* reach 40,000, and more, as in due time we shall see. But 40,000 majority out of 65,000! that is, 52,500 votes against 12,500! We think this will satisfy reasonable people. Yet it is not what it ought to have been. "It ought to have been unanimous. It should at least satisfy the Standard, which, up to the very day of election pretended that Holden would be elected.

The stuff about no election, and about its not being held in accordance with law, is pitiful. Yet it will have an evil effect at the North and among those in the woods, and may keep them from returning to their duty, for they will be thus deceived into a belief that Holden has been denied a fair chance at the polls. Everybody in North Carolina except these people in the woods knows that such a pretence is in the last degree unfounded.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

*Capture of Memphis Officially Confirmed!*—ATLANTA, Aug. 23.—Official dispatches from General Maury at Mobile confirm the capture of Memphis by Gen. Forrest. The yankee Gen. Washburne and Staff captured with the city.

A raiding force of yankees has appeared at Fayetteville, and the bridge on Flynt river near that place was burned this morning.

Scouts report that 7000 yankee raiders with 9 pieces of artillery left Decatur this morning in direction of Covington.

A letter from an officer at Greenville, East Tennessee, says that John Morgan has left that place for Knoxville. Trains [our] run regularly from Bristol to Greenville.

All quiet here.

ATLANTA, Aug. 24.—Enemy's shells burnt several warehouses, 500 bales cotton, &c.

Report of yankee raid not confirmed this morning.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—Scouts report that yankee fleet yesterday hauled up close to Fort Morgan and opened fire. The fort replied and badly crippled 2 vessels. The enemy are landing and pressering on Eastern shore.

A dispatch from Pascola says that Forrest arrived there last night. The yankees lost 600. Memphis was completely surprised. Forrest proposed an exchange of prisoners; Washburne refused, saying he would capture him before reaching Panola.

Smith, watching Forrest's movements, hastily retreated from Oxford towards Holly Springs burning C. H., principal business portion of the town, and private residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson. Our forces re-occupy Oxford.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands, whether surrendered or evacuated, unknown.

### FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

BUNKER HILL, VA., Aug. 8, 1864.

Messrs. Hale:—Since I last wrote you we have again invaded Maryland. Rodes' Division left here on Thursday the 4th inst and marching through Martinsburg crossed the River at Williamsport, and thence on the Boonboro' Road proceeded four miles. At the same time Breckinridge's corps crossed at Shepardstown and then moved through Boonsboro' round to Williamsport, where all recrossed on the 6th. So it was not a very extensive raid, but doubtless it disconcerted the enemy not a little. We added several weeks' supply to our commissary, and for a rarity our Brigade at least feasted on fine mutton and pot a few procured fowls from the neighborhood. It was contrary to our expectations when we started back as we anticipated an extensive raid. Our men do not generally like to cross the River but this time they preferred it to another direction which they had conjectured when they were ordered to be ready to move. Since they have left Richmond they do not care to return to that unhealthy section for the present.

Our cavalry, you have heard doubtless, proceeded after our former move to Williamsport on to Chambersburg, and thence I believe they have returned safe into West Virginia, recrossing at Old Town, having also made a levy on Cumberland and destroyed the public buildings. They had previously burnt Chambersburg as the levy was refused and a very defiant position was assumed by the city. Of this however you will probably have better information from other sources. What may be the effect of this change in our policy remains to be seen; I fear its result, although the enemy may be more craven than I suppose, and less excitable than ourselves.

Our position here is not considered a good one, as the enemy might easily get in our rear if they should dare.

We had a good rain again on the 6th, and corn looks well notwithstanding the drought. We are still breaking and grinding. The health of our army is excellent and they only need good clothes to make them look all right. Some clothing has been received but only enough to make the rest look shabbier. We still find some friends in this section but they are generally very timid and fear the return of the yankees.

I should have mentioned above that Dr. Kerfoot of St James's College was taken on our last visit and is held as a hostage for Dr. Boyd of Winchester whom the enemy have held for some time.

It is now eight weeks since we left Richmond and we have not rested one whole Sabbath, and many times that has been our longest or hottest day's march. I hope it has always been necessary. X.

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
### A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, it is reported to me that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them, and others by violent depredations upon peaceful citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Rob't E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promply returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws" which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.

The Observer attempts to produce the impression that Gen. Barringer published his appeal to deserters in no paper but the Standard, when the Observer knows that the same appeal was published in all the daily papers of this City. We say this, not with the hope that the Observer will do us justice, but for the information of those who might otherwise be misled by that paper.

*Raleigh Standard.*

We attempted to produce no such impression—nothing in our article justifies such a statement. In fact, however, we never saw Gen. Barringer's appeal in any paper but the Standard, and might not have noticed it there, among the advertisements, but for the Standard's editorial remarks, which we approved of and copied.

### FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburg Express, of 22d inst.

The engagement of Friday afternoon on the line of the Weldon Railroad was a severe one, but resulted in no material advantage to us, as far as position was concerned. On Friday night, the position of the yankee army was unchanged on the immediate line of the railroad.

In the engagement, however, the enemy was severely chastised, losing 2200 prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, and to have thickly covered the ground over which our troops charged and fought. Vast quantities of knapsacks, oil cloths, small arms and plunder of all kinds were thrown away by the yankees, much of which fell into the hands of our men.

Our own loss was not inconsiderable. We lost some prisoners and a number of wounded, but a small proportion killed. We are gratified to state that the large majority of the wounded are only slightly injured, and will be able to return to their commands in a few days.

On Friday night our force again fell back on the line of the Railroad, and the enemy threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and again occupied the ground previously occupied by Davis's farm.

Saturday passed without any fighting.

Early in the forenoon yesterday, our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad, and an advance ordered. The troops moved forward in beautiful order, and the finest of spirits, to the work before them. Over ground on which they had twice fought before, they fought again, and with like success, driving the enemy out of their front line of breastworks, back upon their main line, and capturing 300 prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two, before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. We regret to learn that a number of our troops were killed and wounded by our own batteries, on a portion of the line. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops therefore held their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left—about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan Road, some three or four miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements. The expedition was entrusted to a most skillful and gallant officer, with men upon whom he could depend. It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan Road, in the direction of Poplar Springs church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength, and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt, without great loss of life. Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded. The loss at this point will probably reach several hundred. The brave Gen. John C. C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge, is about this. Their centre rests upon the Weldon railroad, about 3 miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem Plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At the Yellow Tavern, and the Gurley House, heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack, they are strongly fortified. Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. Hancock's and Burnside's corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully 30,000 men.

The yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' Station—a distance of ten miles from the city. Parties from the rear, who arrived in town yesterday, state that the yankee cavalry under the notorious Spear, were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams' yesterday morning.

In addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving way at a very critical moment of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works. Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy made a strong demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with a view to ascertain the strength of our forces at that point. The firing of artillery and musketry was very rapid for half an hour. At the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enemy all along the lines in Prince George, but nothing was accomplished.

*From the North Side.*—We learn that the enemy have no troops now on this side of the river except Foster's brigade, which guards the pontoon at Deep Bottom.—*Richmond Sentinel, 22d.*

The enemy is still engaged in digging the canal across the neck of land known as Dutch Gap. To those who are acquainted with its topography, this will appear to be a work of no small magnitude, but unless some plan can be devised to put a stop to their operations, it will be accomplished.

*Dispatch, 22d.*

*Losses of the Enemy*—The losses of the enemy during the past eight days, in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, are estimated at 5,500 in killed and wounded, and seven hundred in prisoners.—*Enquirer.*

*From the Valley.*—An official dispatch received here yesterday states that a portion of our force in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah, at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks on their route. On the 17th, Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester, and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

*Richmond Sentinel, 22d.*

It is stated (not officially) that Sheridan's entire force in the Valley amounts to 41,000 men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

*Dispatch, 22d.*

*Confederate Steamer Tallahassee.*—THOMASTON, ME., August 17.—The rebel steamer Tellahassee yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Matticicus Rock.

BOSTON, August 17.—A dispatch from the American Consular Agent at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, states that six vessels were destroyed by the steamer Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable.—*Baltimore Gazette, 18th.*

THE YANKEE DRAFT.—Out of 500,000 men required by Lincoln's draft, the quota required of New York is 100,000. Gov. Seymour and the people of that State complain that this is an unfair proportion.

*From Florida.*—From private dispatches, passengers by last evening's train, and letters received at this office, we are enabled to make up a reliable account of the progress and result of affairs in Florida. The news is decidedly cheering, and shows that Lincoln's hireling robbers can never advance out of sight of their gunboats with impunity.

The enemy, after having completely burnt the town of Baldwin, left in the direction of Gainesville. Capt. Dickinson, who was then at the latter place, hearing of their advance, proceeded immediately to meet them, and intended bringing on a fight at Waldo, but the enemy having, no doubt, heard of his intention, made a flank movement and got into Gainesville before the return of Capt. Dickinson, at which latter place an engagement occurred, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of 140 prisoners. The enemy were dispersed, a party going in the direction of Newnansville, who were met by Capt. Williams; he captured 14 men and 40 horses. The remainder left in the direction of Waldo and, it was supposed, would be met by Lieut. Col. McCormack, whose command had moved from St. Mary's trestle for that purpose. The supposition at Waldo was that the whole party would be captured or annihilated.

It is supposed that the strength of the Federals in Florida is about 2,500, of which 500 at Jacksonville, 500 at Palatka, 500 at Black Creek and Baldwin—the remainder, 1000, comprising the bodies of raiders, which have been divided, a portion going towards Newnansville, and the rest in the direction of Waldo.

The fight at Gainesville occurred in the streets, many yankees were shot down and killed in, and even under the houses.

The effair was quite creditable to our troops, and reflects honor on Capt. Dickinson, whose name has become famous for sagacity, intrepidity and daring in pursuit of yankees and tories. If Dickinson only had a couple of regiments, no yankee would live in Florida outside the Everglades.

*Savannah Republican, 20th inst.*

*From Georgia*—We are fast beginning to believe that the battle for the possession of Atlanta has been fought and won.

The enemy for ten days past have relaxed their energies, and now make the most feeble assaults against our skirmish line, and no effort to carry our main works. They pushed their lines of fortifications with vigor west until opposite Fest Point, but finding Hood's works everywhere in front, they seem to have despaired of capturing that point, and thus cutting the communications on that side of the city.

Our cavalry are unquestionably in the rear of Sherman, tearing up his railroad and capturing his supply trains. The strongest hopes are entertained that this will force Sherman to retreat. He is already represented to be without artillery ammunition, and no doubt his rations are small

*Macon Confederate, 19th.*

*Sale of Negroes*—S. A. Harris, Auct'r, on Saturday last, sold Negroes for cash as follows: Boy 18 years old $5,150, boy 11 years $4,100, girl 16 years $4 800, woman 35 years $3 025; girl 16 years (very likely) $5,000, boy 21 years $5,200; man and wife and 2 children aged 2 and 4 years (the man with one eye) $6 500.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

*Deserter Drowned*—J. L. Smith, of Gaston county, N. C. having deserted from the army (reported to be the 48th Regiment,) reached the North Yadkin river, in Davidson county last Monday night, in company with another man named Smith, a cousin, also a deserter; tied together some rails and attempted to ferry across the river on a float thus constructed. But the raft was broken up before reaching the opposite shore, and J. L. Smith was drowned. His companion sought the nearest house, gave up himself as a prisoner and reported what had happened to his friend.

*Salisbury Watchman.*

*The Settlement of the Danish War.*—The arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed via Copenhagen. Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Enclaves, the town of Ribe excepted. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace.

YELLOW FEVER.—The Wilmington Journal contradicts a statement that there were cases of yellow fever in that place. It says that the disease exists in Nassau and Bermuda, and on board some of the vessels from those places now lying at quarantine many miles down the river, with which vessels there is no contact or correspondence save by parties who themselves remain in quarantine.

REDEMPTION OF THE OLD NOTES.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says:—

"It gives us genuine pleasure to say that the operations of the Treasury Bureaux of Columbia are such as will, by October next, have ready for issue a sufficient amount of the new notes to absorb the entire outstanding amount of the old, at the legal rates of two for three. Three full months will thus be given wherein each man who now holds the old issue will be enabled to convert it into its equivalent in the new."

WELL DONE.—A correspondent of the Winston Sentinel, writing from Yadkin county, states that on the 15th inst. Capt. Williams and two of his men were waylaid and attacked by deserters, when a fight ensued and two of the deserters were killed—Ans. Shores and Jim Harrell. They had been sent to camp several times and allowed to escape, carrying off Enfield rifles with them.

*The Traitor Cobb.*—Hon. R. W. B. Cobb, whom a portion of the good people of Alabama were seduced into electing to Congress, has turned up at Nashville, it is reported, en route for Kansas, or Washington.

### MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, at the residence of Thomas Williams, Esq., on the 21st inst., by P. W. Wooley, Esq., JAMES H. ROBINSON, Esq., of Richmond county, to Miss AUGUSTA E. BOYD, eldest daughter of David A. Boyd.

### DIED,

At the Fayetteville N. C. Arsenal and Armory, on Tuesday, Aug. 16th, of continued fever, HENRY C. HOLLAND, of Co. C, 3d N. C. Battalion, and formerly of Kinston, N. C., aged 22 years and 4 months. May he rest in peace.

On the 22d inst., CHARLES SAMPSON, youngest son of L. C. and Francina C. Jones aged 1 year within 4 days.

In Rockingham, Richmond Co., on the 4th of June '64, at the residence of Mr. R. T. Long, JOHN THOMAS, infant son of S. Thomas Cooper. The Lord hath said,

"Transient and vain is every hope
A rising race can give;
In endless honors and delight
My children all shall live."

G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At his father's residence, New Hanover county, N C, on the 16th inst. Murdock M Sikes, a member of Co C, 59th N C T, in the 39th year of his age. The subject of this notice had but a few weeks previous to his death returned his home on furlough, where he was taken sick with typhoid diptheria. All attention was given him by his aged parents and friends, but all without avail. He was a pious and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was much beloved by all who knew him. He was one among the first to rush to our country's call. With beam burning in his youthful breast against our oppressors, he went forth to battle for the freedom of his dear native land, and though early the sun was come and he perished not his last on the battle field, he died not the less for his country. He leaves a father, mother, brothers, sisters, relatives and friends to mourn his loss. D J M.


### FOR SALE.

A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER STAGE COACH with deck seat, newly tired and painted, and in excellent order. Apply to B L. PATTERSON.

Patterson, Caldwell county, N. C

Aug 4. 55*3wdw

## LATE CAVALRY FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

CAVALRY OUTPOSTS, WHITE OAK SWAMP, Aug. 18

In relation to the cavalry engagements of the 15 and 16th inst., on this part of the line, allow me a space to set forth the facts as fully as the nature of the case will admit. As the fighting was of such a character as to reflect the highest credit upon the troops engaged, it will be a matter of satisfaction to them, and interest to the public.

In this last grand see-saw movement of Grant's our cavalry division (W. H. F. Lee's) was hurried in a forced march on the evening of the 14th from its base, 8 miles on the left of Petersburg, crossed the James at Chaffin's Bluff; Gen. Lee ordered Barringer's North Carolina brigade in advance, across to the Charles City road, upon which the enemy were reported to be rapidly advancing. Gen. Barringer tapped the road at White's Tavern, 6 miles below Richmond, finding the head of the enemy's column in his immediate front, consisting of Gregg's entire cavalry division, supported by two brigades of infantry from Barlow's division. Here Gen. Lee had this brigade dismounted and thrown at once beyond the enemy when they rushed in with an *élan* that carried the enemy's lines steadily before them, driving them across the middle fork of White Oak Swamp. The enemy made repeated efforts to withstand the fierce onset of this brigade by throwing line after line behind the broken ones, but the determined charges of the North Carolinians broke and drove them in disorder before them across the swamp—the enemy taking a right hand road. Here the dismounted men, after pressing in almost a continuous charge of three and a half miles, became exhausted. Capt. McClenney, with a mounted squadron, was ordered forward by the by route, which he did in the most gallant manner, driving them helter skelter back upon a strongly entrenched position on Wilson's farm. Here was executed a daring dash, that reflects the highest credit on our cavalry. As our pursuing party neared the enemy's strong position, they were greeted with a heavy volley. Cutting and slashing, they unquestioningly dashed upon the heels of the flying herd—leaping their works through the opposing ranks—sabreing and taking out several prisoners, and, in the midst of the excitement that ensued, dashed back without losing a single man.

The enemy, after recovering from this sudden onset, made a sally out with nearly a whole division of infantry which advanced rapidly on the north side of White Oak Swamp. Col. Roberts with his regiment, 2d North Carolina, was covering the movement. He gallantly faced his command and withstood the shock of the pressing assailants, who swept around on the flanks of his limited line, seeming to engulph his heroic little band in the swooping wings of their heavy lines; but the sagacity and cool determined valor of this young officer, at no time allowed them an undue advantage. Stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, falling back in good order before the overwhelming odds, the 1st North Carolina reached his support, rushing up with a yell, which event caused the enemy to believe that large reinforcements were arriving. They relaxed their efforts to await our developments, while our forces withdrew to their position on this side of the Swamp. The enemy evincing no farther disposition to advance, the fighting ceased, save occasional picket firing during the night. Chambliss' brigade, which had been held in reserve on this side the Swamp, now relieved Barringer's and took position at this point, and the latter withdrew across on the Darbytown road, about six miles distant.

SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

Col. Bost, with his regiment, (9th Va.,) was left during the night in the works that overlooked and commanded the crossing at the Swamp. Early in the morning the enemy commenced advancing with his whole cavalry division in front, followed by a heavy force of infantry, and by more strength of numbers carried the position. Gen. Chambliss gallantly threw his brigade in line and opposed them at every available point. His comparatively small force was steadily borne back before this overwhelming odds. This brave, gallant officer recklessly dashed from point to point along his overpowered lines, cheering and encouraging his men to contest every inch of ground. His noble example cost him his life; he fell mortally wounded within a few paces of the enemy's battle-line, and died in his hands. The enemy rapidly pressed this command back to White Tavern, within 6 miles of Richmond, where Gen. Barringer, with his brigade, had hurried up and reached their support, which was immediately dismounted and deployed on the left, and Chambliss' brigade on the right. With this disposition our lines were advanced, under a heavy fire, at a double quick, driving the enemy from his first position. Driven by a succession of charges, with his artillery, cavalry and infantry, he made a final strong stand on Hogans' farm. Capt. McGregor's battery, which had been pealing it into their retreating ranks, again takes position, and the artillery of each party breaks in over the small arms. The heavy columns of the enemy are drawn up in an open field, resting his left on a thick skirt of woods beyond the road, while his right rested on his cavalry drawn up *en echelon* on the right flank. A fierce yell bursts from our right—a brigade (the Texas brigade) of infantry leaps from the road, joins our line, and sweeps out across the field, carrying the enemy's line before them in the wildest disorder and confusion. A part of Young's brigade, just up, dashes forward in the common rush, adds chaos to confusion, and, breaking upon their cavalry rush many of them helter skelter into the impenetrable morass of White Oak Swamp, leaving their horses struggling in the bog. The remaining column make their way down to the crossing, leaving the road strewn with the *debris* of their hasty flight. Exhausted and overcome by heat after chasing them across the swamp, the pursuit was called off, the enemy leaving all his dead and wounded in our hands, a large lot of arms, and 120 prisoners in all. The victory of the past two days cost us many valuable lives, while the loss of the enemy must have been very heavy. D. B. R.

*Our Struggle.*—All praise to this glorious Confederacy! It has withstood, and is still withstanding, the combined strength of all Europe in addition to that of the yankees and its own negroes. There never was such a struggle, so gloriously unequal in point of numbers, so gloriously triumphant wherever prowess could be expected to prevail against odds, so calm in its conduct, so resolute in its resistance, so defiant in its mood, so uncomplaining in its sufferings. Talk of all the wars and revolutions and successful resistance that have ever been recorded! We have read of them all and none deserve to be mentioned on the same day with this struggle. Such will be the verdict of posterity, when time shall have mellowed events which are now of late occurrence and invested them with the halo which never rests upon glorious deeds until we recede a certain distance from them.

*Richmond Dispatch.*

*The Army Vote.*—The vote at the Winder Hospital at Richmond, was 755 for Vance, and 19 for Holden. The returns are informal and will not appear in the general result. This is one out of many similar instances of informality in making returns of the army vote.

*Raleigh Conservative.*

## GEN. EARLY'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY.

The Richmond Whig's correspondent sends the following account of Early's late victory in the Valley, the official account of which we published in our last. His letter is dated Winchester, August 17th:—

"Old Jubilee" (as the boys call him) has come again, and yet another glorious victory has transpired here. Like the rest, it was a complete rout; pell-mell they were driven through town. Early, when the yankees are reinforced, falls back to prevent being flanked to Strasburg. Then he takes a running start, thrashes the yankees there without stopping, and away they go for "My Maryland." This time Sheridan, who is in command of the entire force, had the 19th corps, lately from Banks, the 8th, Hunter's, the 6th, Wright's (Sedgwick's,) with not less than 15,000 cavalry under Wilson, (about 40,000 in all.) Only a small portion of their infantry were in the fight yesterday. They left in the morning, leaving 15,000 cavalry and some 4,000 infantry to support them. Holding, as they did, all the commanding positions around Winchester, with artillery commanding the approach for miles, it was not to be supposed they could be dislodged except by artillery, as heretofore. For hours heavy skirmishing was heard from our side with musketry, which was answered by the deafening roar of their artillery; but about night was distinctly heard the "Rebel yell"—then it was known the body of Early's men were up. On they came up the hill—one more yell—and away flew the yankees.

"As before, Early had left Strasburg in the morning, marched 20 miles, routing the enemy with his advance skirmishers, and followed them as far as the darkness of the night would suffer him. The enemy, as they retired from Strasburg literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren county, to the North Mountains, West of Strasburg, and burnt every bushel of wheat, in stack, barn or mill, in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay; they have really left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. Gen. Early, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburg, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought, is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke.

"I can but mention a performance of Harry Gilmore, the night of the fight. He rode in a party of thirty-five Yankees, and found himself alone and entirely surrounded. In a moment he called out, surrender you d—d thieves, or you'll all be shot. Then (as if to his men—he had none) "hold on, boys, don't shoot, they surrender," and sure enough, he brought in every man with his horse, and handed them over as prisoners. Now, this is no romance, but the fact. We have about 400 prisoners, taken here; few killed or wounded.

Great apprehension was felt here that the town would be burnt the night the enemy fell back. I think the chances are, it would have been, if our men had not driven them out when they did. It is but justice to say, when Gen. Emory was here, he kept perfect order, and protected all property in town.

"Friday morning, 18th, our army is advancing towards Martinsburg, the enemy falling back towards Harper's Ferry."

*From Georgia.*—Sherman has come to the end of his row. Like Wilkins Micawber, he is waiting for something to turn up. The goal of his ambition was Atlanta. By great superiority of numbers, he succeeded in advancing from Dalton at the rate of a mile and a half a day and at length arrived within sight of the city, at the cost of fifty thousand of his men. The army of Tennessee was compelled as long as it remained on the other side of the Chattahoochee, to protect the railroad on which its sustenance depended, and this enabled Sherman to make use of his superior numbers to the greatest advantage by carrying on a series of flank movements. The moment the army crossed to this side of the river, the position of affairs was changed. The troops could be fed by other means than a single line of railway. A sufficient force would be left in the trenches immediately around Atlanta to defend the city, and the remainder of the army could move in any direction the emergency might require. The flanking process came to an end, for the moment a column moved for that purpose, the whole of our force, with the exception of that left in the entrenchments, could be brought against it. Sherman, therefore, is at a stand still. He dare not assail our works in front, and every attempt made to get on our flanks has been defeated.

That he will soon be compelled to attack our works, or else attempt a retreat, we have every confidence. Wheeler is in his rear, destroying trains, tearing up the track, and burning bridges. He cannot remain idle. One of two things must he do—sweep Hood from his front, occupy Atlanta and re-establish his communications, or else attempt to fall back to Dalton. If he decide upon the former course, he will be compelled to attack our forces in their entrenchments, and will most certainly be whipped—if the latter, he will be assailed at every foot by the pursuing army of Tennessee, and stand but a slim chance of reaching a place of safety with half of his command.

We predict that within ten days Sherman will be flying northwards and the campaign ended. *Nous verrons.*—*Macon Confederate, 21st.*

The hosts of the enemy still environ Atlanta. Impotent to attack and carry the stronghold, the yankee General has devoted his entire energies to reducing the place to ruin by siege. This, and this only, seems to be the expectation of the enemy. The fiat has gone forth that the city will be held against the enemy forever and forever.

During the last few days, that portion of Atlanta lying along Marietta street has been furiously bombarded, making the avenues of travel perfectly untenable and the destruction of property almost unprecedented: yet it only effects the ruin of property. Nothing else is gained by all his furious work. The enemy has located several large siege guns which cast their sixty-four and seventy-two pounder missiles all over portions of the city, but thus far they have rained their terrible contents down on the suffering non-combatants, however, without much fatality resulting.

The city is very desolate. There are few people remaining who could get away, and almost every house bears marks of the vengeance of the ruthless enemy. The streets are deserted, the homes desolate and abandoned except by the casual denizens. All, all is as sad as a ruin, and deserted as an ancient city of the plain.

The Army of Tennessee lies quietly but confidently awaiting the dreadful onset that shall end the campaign. Its soldiers are confident that the result will be our victory and glorious success.

*Atlanta Intelligencer, 24th.*

*Court of Oyer and Terminer in Randolph.*—A Court of Oyer and Terminer was held in Randolph last week, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding. Owens and Floyd, deserters, arraigned for capital offences, were turned over to the military authorities.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

## FOREIGN OPINION.

[From the London Times, Aug. 8]

* * The value of the Federal successes in Georgia is greatly diminished, and the importance of General Lee's successes, greatly increased, by the now evident weariness of the war which is creeping over the North. Our columns on Monday contained some most remarkable extracts from influential papers, expressing the very same opinions of the hopelessness of the struggle, and the very same conclusions in favor of peace, which have been so long urged on this side of the Atlantic. When the New York Herald discusses the possibility of failure, and considers the question of being contented "with what we have got," the temper of the American public must be greatly changed. It appears, too, that a person of no less position than Mr. Horace Greeley has been carrying on a sort of private negotiation with some important members of the Confederacy, who have been staying for that pupose on the British side of Niagara Falls. Mr. Lincoln's obstinacy in laying down absolutely impossible terms as a basis for any agreement, naturaly broke off the negotiations at once; but that Mr. Greeley should be engaged in such communications is a fact of itself highly significant.

A similar indication, if it be nothing more, of the set of public feeling, is afforded by the reported discovery of a wide spread conspiracy in the Mississippi valley for establishing a new confederacy in the Northwest. It was but lately that we drew attention to a letter from a gentleman of considerable influence in Ohio, which threatened this very movement. The attempt may end in nothing for the present, but the feeling it displays must be growing into considerable importance. While this spirit is spreading, the President has issued a call for half a million more troops by the 5th of September, and threatens to fill up by conscription all quotas that are incomplete by that date. Such a confession of the vastness of the task still remaining to be accomplished, and such an ill-timed threat of an obnoxious expedient, will not tend to remove the federal despondency. We find, accordingly, that in New York the proclamation is received in the most business like way, and, instead of readily responding as of old, the State evidently makes up its mind to strike as hard a bargain with the President as it possibly can. The best comment on the position of affairs is again afforded by the price of gold, which, even in the presence of reiterated reports of the fall of Atlanta, remained at 254.

From the Paris Moniteur, August 2

"The fact is, that the late events must have enlightened the President as to the real feeling of the people in the North, and shown him that they are getting weary of this terrible war. The sluggishness with which the militia responded to the calls made upon it during the Confederate invasion of Maryland—the obstacles Mr. Fessenden has had to contend with in the negotiation of his loan, which it is now said he is attempting to realize by public subscription—the inaction of Grant before Petersburg—the dissensions in the Cabinet, which seems likely to involve the retirement of Mr. Stanton—all this is calculated to inspire Mr. Lincoln with serious reflections, and may possibly have suggested to him that the Union would rather prefer to re-elect a pacific than a warlike President."

*Recruiting in the United States.*—The yankees have exhausted nearly every remedy to prevent the draft for Lincoln's five hundred thousand additional candidates for the "slaughter pens." They have tried appeals to the "patriotism" of their citizens; they have promised the lands and movables of the people of the Confederate States; they have offered national bounties, State bounties, county bounties, and city and village bounties, but the men fail to come forward. They have enlisted men in England, Scotland and Ireland, but the supply is not equal to the demand. Massachusetts has opened a new mine on the continent, and is importing the ruffians and outlaws of Germany by the ship-load to fill her quota. They have sent agents in the rear of their armies to recruit from runaway slaves; and in New Orleans have seized the negroes while celebrating the "anniversary of their emancipation," by force, and placed them in the ranks, to shield the bodies of the white-livered Yankees. They have sent ships to the Chinese seas for Coolies; and we expect next to hear that they have reopened the African slave trade in their effort to "fill up their quotas." But evade the draft, they cannot.

The New York Times, truthful for once, says: "There is no improvement in the recruiting business, and the people may as well prepare themselves to meet the stern realities of the draft."

No, there is no avoiding the draft except by withdrawing from the contest. The draft is as certain as death and taxes.

They admit themselves that Grant has lost, since the 1st of May last, in killed and wounded, eighty-five thousand men. By sickness, prisoners and desertion fully sixty-five thousand more—making a total of one hundred and forty thousand of the best men in the Army of the Potomac, whose places it is proposed to fill with the scum of the European cities, and the wretched negro, who has been kidnapped from a happy home to be made the victim of that most miserable of created beings, a miscegenating yankee.

Hurry up the draft, and let the men who have been urging on the war be put in the front, and then will be heard whining appeals for peace.

*Rich'd Sentinel.*

*North Carolina Manufactures.*—Some one writes the Richmond Enquirer from Raleigh:—

To-day I visited a bayonet factory established at this place, where 150 of the weapons are turned out daily to supply, partially, the demand occasioned by the continued loss which is incident to marches and battles, as well as their destruction in camps, for, they are made not only to shine in "battle's magnificently stern array," but to serve every office of the versatile dagger of Budibras, and more too, since, in addition to "scraping trenchers," &c., they dig graves and rifle pits, are good tent pins, and candle sticks. Steel being too expensive they are manufactured of iron and then case-hardened, which makes them of sufficient strength for domestic purposes; and no doubt they would serve as well as better metal if, by any accident, they should come to be employed for the purpose contemplated by the inventor. This factory is one of the many evidences to be met with in this State, indicating the growth of mercantile and manufacturing independence.

As all labor-saving machines are of especial importance with us at this time, I may mention an invention I found here, which is employed in the cutting of army clothing—the same kind of machine used by the French and the English governments for this purpose. A gentleman who has seen it in operation in England informs me that it has a capacity of cutting out five thousand overcoats in ten hours; yet the Confederate authorities have rejected it on the advice of the tailors sent to inspect it, preferring to have the work done by hand in Richmond, by sixty men, who are liable to be called out for militia duty, when the thousand poor women in the city are left for days without work for their needles. This machine now belongs to the State.

*Appointed.*—Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsboro', has received the appointment of Confederate States Marshal for the State of North Carolina.

## CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

COOKE'S BRIGADE, PETERSBURG, AUGUST 21

Fifteenth Regiment.—Sgt Maj E Porter, wounded in shoulder slight.

Co A—Wounded: C A Jones, P H Jones, severely.

B—Killed: Lt W P Richardson. Wounded: R G Revill, severe; H B Nott, slight.

C—Wounded: Sgt M Jarrald, slight.

D—Wounded: G T Morgan, severe.

E—Missing: Capt W H Ballard. Wounded: Jno R Clark, J G Clayton, B G Morgue, G S Strickland.

F—Wounded: Sgt S Patterson, W E Smith, slightly.

G—Wounded: Sgt L C Gupton, slight.

H—Wounded: Lt D S Thompson, severe; Wm Roy, slight.

I—Wounded: Sgt J C Bass, slight; S A Harris, lost left leg; L Waddell, mortally, since died.

K—Sgt J H Dillard, W G Williams, jarred by shell. Wounded: David Koonce, slight; D S Hartly, severe, R H Brownell, severe.

Killed 1, wounded 24, missing 1—total 26.

Twenty-Seventh Reg't.—Co A—R Ward, jarred by shell; L J Watson, hand, accidentally.

E—Wounded: Sam'l Carson, slight.

F—Killed: John Miller.

G—Killed: S G Lockhart, E S Pancoat. Wounded: J C Barnes, M Adams, P Mebane, slightly.

H—Killed: Capt Meeker. Wounded: J A Williams, shoulder; Sgt J H Little, slight; W B Overton, severe; W H Stanson, slight; J Newsom, slight.

Killed 4, wounded 11—total 15.

Forty-Sixth Reg't.—Co F—Killed: S Moss. Wounded: G A Waggoner, J O Edward.

E—Wounded: Corp'l E Harris, C H Grissom, severely.

F—Killed: Capt Thos Branson. Wounded: G Jarrold.

G—Wounded: H B Sherd, leg; J C Varner, finger; E P Stinson, severe.

H—Wounded: Abel Riddle, shoulder; T E Hair, shoulder and cheek.

I—Wounded: W S Kendall, severe.

K—Wounded: P B Arney.

Killed 1, wounded 12—total 13.

Forty-Eighth Reg't.—Co A—Wounded: M H Howie, severe.

B—Wounded: W A Dair, severe.

D—Wounded: W H Bicker.

F—Wounded: A M Nesbit, severe. Missing: W M Whorters.

H—Wounded: Geo Easter, Casper Black, J K Lambeth severe, Michael Hartly.

I—Missing: E H Hinson.

Wounded 9, missing 1—total 10.

Twenty Eighth N C T, Aug 16—Co A—Wounded: J K Walker.

C—Wounded: J P Spencer.

E—Missing: C T Sides.

F—Wounded: Corpl J N Marler. Missing: L H Speer, W A Speer, R M Rash.

H—Killed: J C Holler. Wounded: Sgt M M Jolly, Noah Cline.

I—Missing: J H Martin.

August 18—Co B—Wounded: Albert Davis.

C—Wounded: W A Martin.

G—Wounded: W Durham.

Killed 1, wounded 8, missing 6—total 14.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CASWELL, July 16, 1864.

The members of Clark's Artillery being assembled together, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the decrees of a wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the death of our friend and fellow-soldier, James M Cheek, who died in the Marine Hospital in the town of Wilmington, July 9th, in the 35th year of his age:

Resolved, 1st, That in his death our company has lost one of its best members, our country one of its truest patriots, and his family a beloved husband and father.

Resolved, 2d, That we all feel deep sorrow for his loss, believing that his place can never be supplied; but we bow with humble submission to the will of a just and wise God.

Resolved, 3d, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife and sorrowing parents, feeling that his loss to them is indeed irreparable.

Resolved, 4th, That we will hold him in fond remembrance for his many virtues and fine qualities as a friend and companion.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and a copy to the family of the deceased.

G C TAYLOR, Cn'n.
N. Z. BAKER, Secty.

W. D. CALDWELL,
F W. PRIDGEN,
JOHN W. BAKER, } Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in the Hospital at Richmond, June 9, 1864, of "black measles," private W. E. Jackson, aged 26 years, a member of Co K, 56th N. C Troops. He volunteered in Capt Alexander's company in July 1862, and served under him a faithful soldier up to the time of his death. Thus has another of Carolina's best sons sacrificed his life on the altar of our bleeding country. Although he did not volunteer and go at the commencement of this war he often expressed a desire to be in the field with "our brave boys" and share their hardships. He was ever ready and willing to do anything for their happiness and the promotion of his country's welfare. He remained at home with his family until our country called aloud the second time: "To arms, to arms in Dixie." Then he buckled on the warrior's armor, and without a murmur bid adieu to his little family and rallied forth to help drive back the vandal foe. When his time came he did not try to get in any office or seek any hiding place, but went without a murmur to fight for his country and die in the defence of his home and the loved ones there. It can be said of truth that he was never known to murmur, but always did his duty and did it nobly. The writer has it from the pen of his commanding officers, that from the time when he entered his country's service, July 16, 1862, he never shirked a duty or was absent from his post without sufficient cause until the time of his death. He was in one or two regular engagements and acted with undaunted bravery. He was a good and a brave soldier; one that loved and feared God. Weep not poor wife for the loss of your dear companion, for he is gone where the distressing cry of the dying and wounded will never more disturb his peaceful slumbers. SISTER MAGGY

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fell mortally wounded in the bloody battle of Wilderness, Va., on the 5th of May 1864, private W. P. Bize of Co. E. 26th N. C. Troops, in the 23d year of his age. He was a native of Moore County, N. C; volunteered into the Confederate service on the 15th of May 1862, and since that time has ever responded to the call of duty, until he received the fatal blow. He had passed through many hard struggles, receiving a slight wound in left hand on the bloody fields of Gettysburg, Pa. He was a young man of quiet, unassuming manners, gentle and kind in his disposition, but of undaunted bravery. His honest bearing, his sweet and lowly manners, endeared him to all who knew him. He was an obedient son, and most kind and affectionate brother. But alas, he is gone. He has made a sacrifice of his dear body upon the altar of liberty.

Killed near Petersburg, Va, on the night of the 17th June, Henry W. Inman, of Co E, 57th Reg't N C T, aged 29 years. Henry was a true and well tried soldier, having faithfully served his country for nearly three years. He participated in the battles around Charleston, S C, and endured many sufferings without a murmur, but escaped unhurt till a cruel enemy's bullet, freighted with death, winged its way and laid him low on a blood-stained field near Petersburg. He has left a sorrowing father and mother, brothers and sisters and a sorely bereaved wife with three small children to mourn his early death, yet they have an abiding trust that their loss is his eternal gain; for Henry was a christian, an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, and he is doubtless safe and happy now.

"In that land of peaceful rest
To mourning travellers given;
He's leaning on his Saviour's breast
In that blessed land of Heaven.
For him the opening gate no more
Of sacred home its throng shall pour,
Of bounding hearts and rushing feet,
His home-returning steps to meet.
No more the voice of children dear,
Shall fall upon his ravished ear;
Nor words of murmured tenderness
From wife's fond lips, his spirit bless.
No more his sire, with swelling joy
Shall gaze upon his gallant boy;
Nor she—life's dearest, holiest tie,
His mother—wink exulting eye,
E'er press that manly form again,
Now stretched upon the battle's plain."

A FRIEND.

Capt. L. E. Gibson of Stokes Co., was killed in battle near Spottsylvania C. H., on the 10th of May last. He was a member of the 52d N. C. Troops, was highly esteemed by his command and by all his associates. He was a modest, kind and brave officer. I know him as a soldier, a mason, and a Christian, in all which relations few men have excelled him. I have no doubt he has entered the rest of Heaven. W. F. SANDFORD.

*Another Letter from Secretary Trenholm.*—The Augusta Constitutionalist publishes the following letter from the new Sec'y of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, August 15, 1864.

*Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta, Ga:*

Sir: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th instant, which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their 6, 7 and 8 per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or no; whereas if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury Notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods, and to pay tansportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully,
G. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of Treasury.

*The $500,000,000 Bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice "that sales of the above Bonds at the present Treasury price of $135 and accrued interest will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next, or when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before that time. The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price; and due notice will be given of their resumption and of the price fixed upon the Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of taxpayers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people. The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the Bonds of the Government tax payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest."

*Deserters.*—Yankee Deserters are coming into our lines in increased numbers upon the strength of the recent order from the Adjutant General's office, guaranteeing protection to such deserters and a rapid transfer to the border nighest their homes previous to their enrollment in the yankee army. On Sunday a large number reported to our pickets at various points, and came with the order in their pockets, claiming its privileges. Yesterday between thirty and forty arrived in Richmond and reported at the Castle, exhibiting the order and being accorded all its privileges, benefits and immunities. A more general circulation of the order which takes so well with the foreign element in the yankee army should engage the immediate attention of the Government.

*Richmond Examiner.*

*Arrival of Prisoners.*—1349 prisoners arrived at the Libby, from Petersburg, yesterday morning, and 1621 yesterday evening, making a total of 2970, all of whom were captured in the engagements near that city on Thursday and Friday last. The number includes over 100 commissioned officers, including Brig. Gen. Hays. More are expected this morning.—*Rich. Enq., 2d.*

*Exchange of Prisoners.*—Eight hundred sick and wounded Federal prisoners have been delivered to the United States authorities, and in a day or two the same number of sick and wounded Confederates will be returned. There is still ground for hope that a general exchange will be agreed to.—*Richmond Sentinel, 24th.*

*Returned Prisoners.*—The following officers, who have been held at the North as prisoners, arrived in flag of truce boat last Sunday: Lts. J. A. McArthur, 51st N. C, R. W. Belo, 56th N. C. and H. McEachern, 51st N. C.

*Promoted.*—Capt. Edward Mallett, who has been in command of the 61st N. C. Regiment in the fights around Petersburg, has been promoted to the Majority of that Regiment—a promotion won by gallant deeds, and a position he has shown himself capable of filling with honor to himself and usefulness to the service.—*Ral. Confederate.*

*The Evacuation of Natchez.*—The Augusta Chronicle of the 17th says: A few days since we stated that the yankees were preparing to evacuate Natchez. At that time no reason could be given for their so doing. It is now rumored that a portion of Kirby Smith's command has successfully crossed the river some distance below and is advancing on the city.

*Northern Methodists.*—We observe it stated that many Methodists of the Northern States are becoming so disgusted with the ultra abolitionism of the Northern Methodist Church, that they have left its communion and set up a church of "conservative and constitutional sentiments." They have established a paper in Ohio, which repudiates abolitionism and Black Republicanism. This movement appears to have been initiated by the laity.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

*Salt.*—Our Salt Commissioner, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., at the Virginia Salt Works, gives notice to the North Carolina planters that provisions are scarce at the Works, that Railroad transportation for salt is difficult, and advises them to take their wagons and grain with them and go after salt. He proposes to give two bushels of salt for one of Corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for a bushel of Oats.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

*Our Chief of Ordnance.*—Extract from a letter, dated in the trenches, Atlanta, Aug. 16:

"To give you an idea of the amount of firing the enemy do, I assure you while on picket last Thursday, ten men of my company, within the space of one hundred yards square, in rear of my portion of the picket line, and within the period of four hours, picked up between 275 and 300 pounds of lead, shot by the enemy. This lead I turned over to the proper officer, thus contributing some three thousand bullets to be sent back to the Yankees. Banks has the soubriquet of Chief of Subsistence, (for us) of the Trans-Mississippi Department; surely Sherman is entitled to that of Chief of Ordnance of this army."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at his Father's residence near Boonville, Richmond Co., May 15th 1864, Terrel Chance, a member of Co. E 56th N. C. T., of chronic disease, in the 30th year of his age. In his death the company has lost a brave and dutiful soldier, his parents an obedient and affectionate son. He leaves a father and mother, sister and brother to mourn their irreparable loss. He was ever on his post of duty; even when not able to perform duty he would go with his company. He was in many battles; he fought through the memorable Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania C. H., Wilderness and other battles. He finally was chilled to give up. He was sent to a Hospital, where he was furloughed. Went home. But his journey to this life was out. In two days after he arrived at home, death seized him and he calmly expired in the arms of his Father. He was loved by all who knew him. He was a quiet and agreeable man in all his ways. The Bible was his trust and his shield in this life. A SOLDIER FRIEND.

## FROM PETERSBURG.

Since the active movements of the past week, culminating in the engagement of Sunday, matters have remained comparatively quiet on the line of the Weldon Railroad.

On Sunday night the Confederate forces abandoned the ground which they gained and held on Sunday morning, and fell back much nearer the city, all of our wounded having been previously brought off the field, and the dead buried. The position in front of the yankee works to the west of the railroad, on the Vaughan road, was also yielded. The yankees were not slow in discovering the absence of any strong Confederate force in their immediate front, and at once, and for the fourth time, advanced their skirmishers. During Monday they occupied the battle-field of Thursday, Friday and Sunday, threw their pickets forward to Johnson's farm, some distance this side; and Davis's farm—the scene of three battles, in each of which the yankees were driven back—is now within their lines. Thence, westward across the Vaughan towards the Squirrel Level road, their lines are undisputed.

The yankees at once commenced to dig and throw up earthworks as fast as they advanced, and but for a thin skirt of pine woods at this edge of Davis's farm, their fortifications might be seen from the farthest limits of the city.

The enemy have strongly fortified themselves in front, flank and rear. They have left no avsilable point unstrengthened—not even from the point at which they first struck the railroad, and thence around to the Jerusalem plank road. They have left nothing undone that skill could accomplish, and the rest they intend to leave to their artillery.

The object of the yankees, after they shall have rendered their present position secure, will be to raid upon our railroad communications, and gradually extend their lines in that direction. They would, if possible, invest the city of Petersburg from the east, south and west, and compel its evacuation. The left of their line as they would have it should rest upon the river above, and the right upon the river below the city. It is a fine plan, and would probably half starve the poor of our city, if allowed to be successful, but Grant has to consult some one before he carries it out. It is our opinion that no further advance around the city will be permitted. If Grant persists he will find unexpected and powerful obstacles in his path, which will make him pause, if not retreat.

We have had related to us many interesting incidents of the recent battles, which, if we had time and space, it would afford us much pleasure to publish. One we cannot refrain from mentioning, though we are assured that numerous others like it, but perhaps not so brilliant, occurred. During the progress of the battle of Friday afternoon, two privates of the 12th Va. Infantry—Geo. H. May, Co. A, and —— Miles, Co. B, who happened to be in town, started out to join their regiments. They had their rifles with them, and on nearing the scene of action, were compelled to advance through a thick skirt of woods—but rather to one side of the combatants. They had gone some distance into the thicket, when to their surprise they observed a party of yankees advancing towards them. To retreat would be death, and to stand, would, to all appearances, be immediate capture. The two men concealed themselves behind trees, held a hasty consultation, and resolved to put a bold face upon the matter. Private May acted the spokesman, and private Miles played the part of a *whole regiment*. When the yankees had arrived within short speaking distance, May stepped forward and boldly demanded a *surrender*. He backed his demand with the statement that a regiment was in his rear, and another around on their flank. Some of the men at once threw down their arms, but the commanding officer showing some hesitation, was soon silenced by the threat of overpowering numbers being shortly upon him. The whole party disarmed themselves and marched in double file to the spot where our bold privates were stationed, and May placing himself at their head and Miles at the rear of the column, carried them safely to a stronger guard. The prisoners numbered *twenty-seven*—one Captain, one Lieutenant and twenty-five privates. Their chagrin was indescribable when they discovered how they had been deceived.

Among the officers captured on Friday, was a Federal Major—a brother to a gallant and most meritorious sergeant in one of our well known artillery corps. We understand that they had confronted each other on the Peninsula, again in front of Petersburg, where they once met, and lastly after the battle of Friday, when the Sergeant recognized his brother a prisoner. Such is the fortune of war.—*Pet. Express, 24th.*

PETERSBURG, Aug. 25—Our forces engaged and drove in the enemy's skirmishers in front of Bermuda Hundreds this morning, capturing some 50 prisoners. The engagement lasted but a short time. Our loss small. Little or no change here. The enemy have been engaged to-day shifting his forces from right to left. Heavy firing has been heard some distance down the line of the Weldon railroad for the past hour.

*From the North.*—PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The New York Herald of the 22d has a letter from Niagara Falls, which says that Judge Black, Attorney-General under Buchanan, and Mr. Hay, Lincoln's private Secretary, have had another interview with Clay, Holcombe & Co., and that Lincoln agrees to offer an amnesty, and proposed a meeting of Commissioners in Baltimore or some other border city.

*Depredations of the Tallahassee.*—The Baltimore American of the 16th gives a lengthy account of the performances of the Tallahassee. In addition to the Wm. Bell, the barque Adriatic and the Suilote, she had captured the brig Billow, the schooner R. E. Parker, (bonded for $10,000), the barque Glenaloon destroyed, and the Spokane. Capt. Sawyer of the latter was on board the Tallahassee six hours. He represents her to be from 800 to 1,000 tons burthen and very fast. Her officers boast of having burned 16 vessels in thirty hours, and 50 in all. The privateer was, at last accounts, threatening to enter the harbor of New York.

*The New Alabama.*—The greatest mystery prevails about the new Alabama's whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an iron-clad ram, and armed with pivot guns that can fling hollow projectiles of 170 pounds and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam 15 knots an hour, (some say 20,) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *fete* day of Napoleon, the 15th of August. It is probable that this is one of the iron vessels said to have been bought by Prussia, as it appears they have only got one.

*London Age.*

*A Raid into Illinois.*—CAIRO, August 15—About 500 rebel cavalry, under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohio river into Illinois, at Sabine Bar, on Saturday. The steamers Kate Robinson, Jenny Perkins, Nightingale, Famine, Brandon and Clara Hall were all aground at that place, and were captured, with a large amount of stock on board. The boats were compelled to pay several thousand dollars each to save them from destruction.

*Baltimore Gazette.*

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1864.


AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.—The impressive manner in which Gen Lee speaks of the victory of Thursday last indicates that he considers it of great importance. The full particulars are not yet known here; but it appears to have been a very gallant affair, and achieved almost entirely by North Carolina troops. The telegraph has brought nothing since Saturday afternoon.

THE MAILS.—The mail service is sadly in need of oversight. Since the occupation of the Weldon road by the yankees our Northern mails have taken the upper route and come by Raleigh instead of Warsaw. The latest Petersburg paper received is of the 18th inst. The latest Richmond paper is of Wednesday last the 24th inst. They appear to reach Raleigh regularly on the day after publication, but are from 60 to 72 hours later in reaching here. The Raleigh papers which reached us on Saturday evening contain many extracts from Richmond papers of the 25th inst., which they received on Friday, but which have not yet reached this place. Where the detention is we do not know, but would be glad to have it remedied. And if the Department give any attention to the matter, it will not be amiss to look after the service in nearly all parts of the State. We have never known it in a worse condition. Of course we know the difficulties of the times; but the evils of which we complain seem to be the results of utter carelessness.

PARTY.—A venerable and eminent citizen, verging we suppose upon fourscore years, and necessarily near the close of a life of distinguished public and private worth, concludes a letter of congratulation on the result of the late election as follows:

"One thing more: For Heaven's sake strive your utmost to repress *party* in either the Executive or Legislative departments and in the great body of the people, till this struggle shall be over. Up to the establishment of our Independence keep us together, as one People. After that, men of ambition may vault to their hearts' content, for me."

To all of which we utter a hearty amen! As our aim has been heretofore, to ignore party, and to keep our people as one man in their devotion to the great cause of Independence, so will it be still until that Independence is secured. Since April 1861, we have belonged to no party and mean to belong to none till the war is ended. In like manner have the great body of the people of North Carolina acted from the day when the war was first waged against them by Lincoln. At all their elections since the 1st of Jan'y 1861 they have manifested this disregard of parties. Especially and pre-eminently has this been the case in the elections of Governor. Col. Vance, an old Whig, has been twice elected by unheard-of majorities, in a State which had for ten years previous to the war been largely democratic. And a people who had been for the old Union by an overwhelming majority, have since that time been united overwhelmingly against it. As it has been for the past four years, so it will be till the war ends—till our Independence and a final separation from the vile yankee race are fully and certainly secured.

A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES.—It would be difficult to find a more beautiful and apposite quotation than that made by Col. A. H. H. Dawson, (who lately delivered an address in this place to raise funds for the relief of sick and wounded Kentuckians,) in a letter of thanks to Mrs. A. J. DeRosset, President of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Wilmington, who had collected upwards of $9,000 for his countrymen. The Colonel says:

"In contemplating the results of the indefatigable labors—daily and hourly labors—of your noble Society in behalf of our country's gallant defenders generally, I am at a loss to imagine when, where, or how you are ever to be repaid, unless it is when you realize the truth of Jenny Deans' words to the Queen, when she said, "and when the hour of death comes that comes to high and low—long and late may it be yours—Oh, my Leddy, then it is na what we ha done for oursels, but what we ha done for others that we think on maist pleasantly."

Of all times within the memory of the living, never was this reflection of the dying more proper to be brought to mind than now. With affliction and want staring so many of our fellow mortals in the face, how can any one, in the vigor of health and the overflow of prosperity, dwell upon what he has done or can do for himself? Men should entitle themselves to those pleasant thoughts during life as well as in the hour of death.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY'S OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Mercury says that when it spoke of its opposition to measures of President Davis which, it said, "he put forth to paralyze and defeat the efforts to carry on the war," it did not mean that they were put forth with such a *purpose*—only that their *effect* was to paralyze and defeat. Of course we give the Mercury's explanation of the intention of its remark. But in making its explanation our contemporary should have remembered that *we* can judge of its intention only by what it says, and had no means of knowing that when it made the remark upon which we commented, it intended something altogether different from what it said.

THE EXPECTED "CHANGE OF BASE."—The Raleigh Standard bitterly resents the expression of our opinion that it is preparing to change its base. Just so it did some months ago when we expressed our opinion that it would oppose Gov. Vance's re-election. Keep cool and "watch and wait," Mr. Would-be-Governor, and it will be seen in due time if the Observer is not right now as it was then. We shall see something else too—another bitter disappointment of political aspirations. The "Destructives" will serve the Standard just as the Democrats did some years ago, and as the "Conservatives" did a few weeks ago.

But the Standard makes a prediction of its own, viz: that in less than two years the Observer will advocate a monarchy! That is a good one. Why, man, if the Observer had doubted "the capacity of our people to govern themselves" the late election would have removed the doubt. There are indications, however, that the Standard's confidence in "the people" has been materially lessened by the same event. The Æsop's fables, which have taken the place of its editorials, smack strongly of an idea that "the people," lately all that was good and great and wise, are but a set of asses in the Standard's eyes.

But we will allow the Standard no room for quibbling. The Observer never was, is not now, and never expects to be, in favor of a monarchy. It has always preferred, now prefers, and expects always to prefer, our form of Republican government to any other—limited monarchy, or other.

YADKIN SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Col. W. H. A. Speer is elected to the Senate from Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, instead of Col. J. Horton as heretofore reported. Poll: Speer 1422, Horton 1195.

YANKEE LOSSES.—Yankee papers admit a loss of 3000 in the engagement on the Weldon Road on the 19th inst.

COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—An article in the last Standard on "the recent Elections in this State," will be welcomed by the yankees with as much pleasure as its publications a year ago which they construed into an invitation to Lincoln to send reinforcements to march to the centre of the State in search of the Union sentiment that the Standard satisfied them existed there and was ready to welcome a yankee army. The Standard makes such assertions as these:

"That the late elections in this State were not free, but that the patronage of the two governments and the power of the bayonet were used to shape and determine the result." "Soldiers who feared their officers, detailed men who feared that if they voted for a certain person for Governor they would be ordered at once to camp, and government employees who knew that if they voted against Gov. Vance, or did not vote at all, they would be dismissed from service and become conscripts, were thus forced to vote with a certain party and for certain persons, against their will. The election was not free! The yellow ticket was fatal to all freedom of choice. It was foreseen that it would be, and it was." "Detectives were every where, some of them acting as poll-holders, and others standing around the ballot-boxes and mingling in the crowd, spotting their victims and preparing their lists for the inspection of those who had employed them in their odious work. But in addition to this there were *"armed men"* at hundreds of election grounds in this State, ostensibly to arrest deserters, but really to overawe the people and force them to vote for certain persons."

These statements are palpably absurd and false. It is only necessary to point to the last assertion, that "there were armed men at hundreds of election grounds in this State." Probably there were armed men at, or most likely *near*, half a dozen election grounds, placed there to arrest deserters; but who will credit the random and reckless assertion that they were at "hundreds" of election grounds? We might expose likewise the stories about "detectives," color of tickets, ordering to camp, &c. &c.; but it is needless—the people at home know them to be false, and nothing that we could say would influence the yankees or the deserters in the woods, all of whom will be hugely delighted with the Standard's assertions.

PROMOTING PEACE FEELINGS.—The Richmond Examiner thinks that the burning of Chambersburg was a greater and more decisive stride towards peace than any of the great victories, or all of them; and proposes that, as the retaliation for the burning of one Confederate town and three private dwellings has has so good an effect, our troops shall go again into Pennsylvania and burn seven other towns and a thousand dwellings for a like number of Confederate towns and houses destroyed by the enemy.

We don't agree with the Examiner as to the relative importance of the burning of Chambersburg and the victories, but we do entirely as to the necessity of retaliating for the wanton and uncivilized destruction of private property.

RETURNED.—Lieut. Jos. A. McArthur, of the 51st Reg't, who reached Richmond a few days ago by flag of truce, from a yankee prison, arrived at his home near this place on Saturday last. We are indebted to him for a New York Herald of the 17th inst. Its news has been anticipated, but there is much of interest even in an old yankee paper. The largest type in this is given to "a brilliant movement of Grant," which ended, as we know, in the defeat at Fuzzle's Mills.

NORTH CARCLINA OFFICERS AT FORT DELAWARE.—We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter from Lieut. Charles P. Mallett, of the 3d N. C. Troops, who was captured at Spottsylvania. It is dated "Fort Delaware, Aug. 6th." After speaking of the dullness of prison life, and of his having received supplies of money and clothing from two sources at the North, he writes to his father:—

"Capt. Horne, Lieut Anderson, Capt. Kyle, Lt Garry Williams, Maj. McDonald and Capt. Sloan are here—all well except the latter, who has been sick for about a week. John Mullins wrote me from Point Lookout, that all of the company [C, 3d Reg't] that were there were well. Inform P. Neal's wife that he is here and in good health; also S. Hussey and J. E. Flowers, who were captured at Gettysburg."

LANE'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE BELOW RICHMOND.—Extract from a letter, dated

"NEAR FUZZLE'S MILLS, Aug. 18.

"Since my last we have had a hard time and severe fighting. Day before yesterday our Brigade made the most brilliant charge of the war. The enemy massed his heavy columns in front of troops on our right, drove Wright's Georgia Brigade out of their breastworks, and killed Gen. Girardy, their commander. We moved our Brigade by the right flank, charged at double-quick with a yell, and re-captured the whole line. Just before our charge three lines looked blue enough; but the ever ready North Carolinians of our noble Brigade again saved the day, as they did twice on the 12th May at Spottsylvania. All the army are complimenting us. We killed an enormous number of yankees, and captured some 600 prisoners. As usual we fought Hancock's 2d corps. The whole thing was done by our Brigade and a few Georgians who straggled in. It was glorious. Col. Barbour [commanding the Brigade] was wounded. E. J. H., Jr."

CASUALTIES—In the battle on the Weldon Road on the 21st inst. we learn that Capt. John McKellar, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, was slightly wounded, as were J. H. Currie of Cumberland and M. Small of Harnett, members of his company. A. J. Bethune and Wm. Bethune, sons of Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, of this county, were captured.

Twenty-Sixth N C T, Weldon Road, Aug. 21, 1864.
Co A, (Ashe.)—Killed: Lt J M Duval. Wounded: J H Turner, Geo Harles, Wilborn Bivins, slight.
B, (Union.)—Killed: Sgt B J Richardson, T J Broom, M H McCrovy. Wounded: E R Richardson mortally, C McManus, J L Church, H J Mangum. J B Nichols.
C, (Wilkes.)—Killed: Jesse Souther.
D, (Wake.)—Wounded: Wiley Carroll, W S McDonald.
E, (Chatham.)—Wounded: W M Cheek, J D Claridy, D A Welsh.
F, (Caldwell.)—Wounded: Capt R M Tuttle.
G, (Chatham.)—Killed: Corpl J J Record. Wounded: A N Lineberry flesh, both legs.
H, (Moore.)—Wounded: C C Denson flesh, left arm; A D McCollum knee; C C Harrison below right hip; T J Hogan buttocks.
I, (Caldwell.)—Wounded: Jno Stallings.
K, (Anson.)—None.
Killed 6, wounded 21—total 27.
In entrenchments near Petersburg, previously.—Co A, Aug 13—Killed: Jas Long. Aug 19.—Wounded: C Denny, breast.
K, Aug 19.—Wounded: John Poplin, left thigh, severe; Aug 20—S R Barber and E Hilbreth, in head severe, perhaps mortally.

Forty-Fourth N C T, Weldon Road, Aug 21—Maj C M Stedman com'dg.
Co A—Killed: C W Clay, Jno Stanly, David Tippitt. Wounded: W H Ellis, Geo Grissom, severely; Duncan Mangum slight.
B—Killed: Sgt J A Knight. Wounded: Capt W C Powell slight, Wm Pittman thigh severe, Wm Mangum, J Mangum leg, Willie Edmundson hand and knee severe, R Dunn arm.
C—Wounded: R B Fulford severe, P McGlawhone hip, Jas Edmondson very severe.
D—Wounded: Sgt W D Gladson leg amputated, A J Tyson leg severe.
E—Wounded: Capt J J Crump thigh severe, A Gilmore severe. Killed: John Hatch.
F—Wounded: Wm Warner face.
G—Wounded: Jesse F Thompson hip very severe, S N Thompson hand, W C Adams leg very severe. Killed: John G Cates.
H—Killed: Sergt Jesse L Moffitt.
K—Wounded: J T Ferguson, leg severe.
Total, killed 7, wounded 21.
Sergt W R Hansell, D, was killed, and Mr Satterwhite, A, and R D Smidt, C, were slightly wounded near Petersburg in the trenches.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of 10 pieces of Bleaching from the Proprietor of Hope steam mills. 2 pieces of Homespun from Mr D Murchison and 1 bbl flour from Mr. P. N. Stanback of Richmond Co.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

*Another Brilliant Affair near Petersburg.*—PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—The affair on the Weldon Railroad on yesterday was a gallant one and successful in its results.

While the enemy's cavalry under Speers were tearing up the track several miles beyond Reams' Station, Gen. Hampton attacked and forced them back behind their infantry supports. Hampton dismounted his men and fought the infantry gallantly, steadily pushing the enemy back until they reached their works one mile this side of Reams', and capturing about 800 prisoners. Our cavalry acted with conspicuous gallantry.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy's works, and after a short but sharp engagement took them, capturing a large number of prisoners, probably 2000, and 9 pieces of artillery. The enemy fled in great confusion, and Col. Pegram of Richmond turned the captured guns upon the enemy with great effect. Brig. Gen. Cutler is among the prisoners, who belong to Hancock's corps, and have been brought to town.

There is considerable firing down the road to-day, but not heavy.

RICHMOND, August 26.—The following dispatch from Gen. Lee was received to-night:

"HEADQ'RS A. N. V., Aug. 26.—*Hon. J. A. Seddon:* Gen. A. P. Hill attacked the enemy in his entrenchments at Reams' Station yesterday evening, and at the second assault carried his entire line.

"Cooke's and McRae's North Carolina brigades under Maj. Gen. Heth, Lane's North Carolina brigade of Wilcox's division under Conner, and Pegram's Artillery, composed the assaulting column.

"One line of breastworks was carried with gallantry by the cavalry under Gen. Hampton, who contributed largely to our success.

"Seven stands of colors, two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery are in our possession. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Ours was relatively small.

"Our profound gratitude is due the Giver of all victories, and our thanks to the brave men and gallant officers engaged. R E LEE, Gen'l."

[We do not know of any "McRae's N. C. Brigade." The N. C. Troops in Heth's Division are Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades. Col. Wm. McRae commands the 15th regiment, Cooke's brigade. There is some mistake, probably in transmitting the dispatch. And again, in speaking of Lane's brigade as "under Conner," we suppose Col. Cowan of the 33d is meant. He is the ranking officer. Gen. Lane, Col. Barry and Col. Barbour all having been previously wounded.]

*From Georgia.*—ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—The enemy retired from our right front last night and our forces occupy their second line this morning. The enemy's lines from Decatur to Peach tree roads are all abandoned, but they are still on our left and centre. The movement is interpreted as a concentration upon our left and centre. There was skirmishing this morning on the left. With the exception of 3 shells fired from the right last night, before the enemy withdrew from that point, they have not shelled the city for 24 hours.

Prisoners brought in this morning from the right state that Wheeler tapped the road twice, which was repaired immediately, and trains are running through. They also state that Sherman's army is on full rations.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—Since this morning the enemy retired from our extreme left. Prisoners state the trains came through from Chattanooga yesterday.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 23d states that Wheeler destroyed the depot at Cleaveland, Tennessee, and burned the town.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Aug. 26.—The enemy have massed between Pace's Ferry and Campbelton roads and abandoned the entire line on the right of the Chattanooga Rail Road. Sherman's order dated the 25th, directing the reduction of rations, was picked up in deserted camps. There has been sharp skirmishing on our left all this afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Nashville, Aug. 18, says the rebel cavalry attacked Greensville on Tuesday, a few miles below Chickamauga. During the fight, Gen. Steadman was seriously wounded, and Col. Streight killed.

A dispatch dated Indianopolis, Aug. 18th, states: As the time of the draft approaches, the people are becoming excited. There is a great demand for substitutes of any and all colors.

*From the Southwest.*—OSYKA, MISS., August 26.—Col. Scott fought the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton yesterday and drove them back one mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging gallantly. The enemy having received reinforcements re-occupied Clinton. They are said to have 6000 infantry and 30 pieces of artillery.

*From Vicksburg.*—MERIDIAN, MISS., Aug. 26.—The lines at Vicksburg are completely closed for the next 20 days. Ingress and egress is not allowed under any circumstances. It is thought another movement is on hand, as all the horses in the city were being impressed by the yankees.

The prisoners captured in Memphis by Forrest, left for Cahawba this morning.

*The Fall of Fort Morgan.*—MOBILE, Aug. 26.—By flag of truce boat which returned from the enemy's fleet last evening we learn from the yankees that Fort Morgan was captured at 2 P. M. on Tuesday last. On Monday the enemy opened fire on the fort, which replied with spirit. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed. Meanwhile the enemy had succeeded in getting 3 howitzers in position [to reach] our line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort, and kept up a heavy fire on our guns and gunners. With the assistance of the mortars of the fleet the assailants succeeded in damaging several gun-carriages. Gen. Page, having destroyed every thing in the fort and spiked his guns, capitulated. He and the garrison of 581 men have been sent to New Orleans. Our loss in killed was 17. The number of wounded is not known.

The enemy have thrown a force of 4000 on the main land at Grant's Pass, opposite Fort Powell.

*Exchange of Prisoners.*—RICHMOND, August 26.—The Confederate authorities have proposed to the Federal authorities to exchange officer for officer and man for man. The contention heretofore has been in regard to the delivery of the excess of prisoners, our gov't insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required delivery of all prisoners on both sides, the excess to be on parole. The government now proposes that excess, if any, remain in the enemy's hands. The proposals are not yet accepted. The correspondence will shortly appear.

*From the United States.*—RICHMOND, Aug. 26.—The Washington Chronicle of yesterday has a Memphis dispatch of the 21st which says: This city was attacked at 4 A. M. by Forrest with 3000 cavalry. They drove in our pickets and dashed directly for headquarters of Gen. Washburne, who made a very narrow escape. They then made a rush for Buckland's headquarters; he also escaped. They then attacked Ewing's prison, but were repulsed by the guard. They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to catch Gen. Hurlburt, but did not succeed. Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the city, killing 30 or more. Our loss in killed and wounded was about the same as that of the rebels.

A dispatch of the 22d says that the rebel raid on the city was a complete failure, though, our troops being without a leader, the rebels carried off some plunder and quite a number of prisoners.

New York telegrams published in the Chronicle say that rumors are current in best financial circles there that the Government desires to send five commissioners to Richmond to arrange terms of Peace.

Gold closed in New York at 254½.

The Governor of Ohio has issued a Proclamation warning persons who are preparing to resist the draft to desist from such a purpose.

Fernando Wood, in his speech at Dayton, Ohio, on the 23d inst., asserted that Peace men would be nominated and a Peace Platform adopted by the Chicago Convention [which meets to-day, 29th.] It is announced that Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York will call the Convention to order and that Bishop Hopkins of Vermont will open the proceedings with prayer.

*From Petersburg.*—The situation is unchanged, and there is but little additional to note regarding the aspect of affairs on the Railroad. The enemy has not materially altered his position there, and he is confronted at every point by our troops. It is believed that the Road has not been destroyed as far as Reams' station, or if so he has not used the agency of fire in its destruction. It is the impression of many, that the iron rails are being hauled away as fast as they are taken up, so as to prevent all possible use of them by us in the future, or to build a connection with the City Point Railroad, and thereby have an unbroken line of communication with his base of supplies at the Point. But it is thought by others that the enemy intends to preserve the Road intact for his own use, in case of an evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, which he no doubt blindly hopes for.

Prisoners report the presence of Grant, Meade and all the prominent Generals of the yankee army, who since the advance South of the city, have been busily inspecting and noting the advantages of the new position.

Some skirmishing and a good deal of picket firing continued on our extreme right, but there is nothing unusual in this, since the two lines are so near each other. On the left and centre there was some cannonading all day, which culminated in the afternoon in a brisk shelling of the city by the enemy's batteries near the river. Little or no damage was done.

*Petersburg Express, 25th.*

*From the Valley.*—We have authentic intelligence from the Lower Valley up to 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Sheridan has retreated out of Virginia, save at Harper's Ferry. They still hold Harper's Ferry, and extended their pickets to Halltown, four miles towards Charlestown. Gen. Early's headquarters were at Charlestown. Our troops occupied Shepherdstown, on the Potomac. We arrived on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad just in time to continue the suspension of travel. The damage lately inflicted by us had been repaired, and the cars were to commence running the next day. The railroad men will now have to begin their work anew, and will, doubtless, consider Early a very troublesome superintendent of transportation.

Sheridan avoided a fight in his retreat, making no stand save a small attempt of one at Charlestown. His anxiety seemed to be to escape.

We learn that Sheridan caused all the wheat stacks to be burned, in his advance from Winchester to Strasburg. In his flight back, he had not time to perpetrate the same villainy upon the farmers between Winchester and the Potomac. A number of dwellings were burned and citizens arrested and carried off; though not to the extent which reports have alleged. A party of Mosby's men came upon a squad of 15 or 20, who had just set on fire a dwelling. The ladies and the children whose home it was were wringing their hands with distress at the sight of their burning home, and invoking punishment on the vandals, when Mosby's men came. They rushed upon the incendiaries and took no prisoners. The prayer of suffering innocence had been swiftly heard, and the punishment came, and came as swiftly and as terrible as it was righteous.

*Richmond Sentinel, 25th.*

*The Memphis Affair.*—The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

MOBILE, Aug. 22.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Forrest, dated Hernando, 21st: "I attacked Memphis at 4 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy to his fortifications. We killed and captured 400, capturing their entire camp, with about 300 horses and mules. Washburne escaped in the darkness of the morning, leaving his clothes behind. My loss is 20 killed and wounded.

"N. B. FORREST, Maj. Gen."

There is reason to believe that Forrest has captured the city of Memphis, with the immense amount of supplies stored there.—*Richmond Sentinel, 25th.*

*The Mobile Forts.*—The yankee papers [before news of Fort Morgan's fall had reached them] state that Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan on the 9th inst., but it was refused, its commander stating that he had 6 months' provision and would resist to the last.

Maj. Gen. Canby officially reports to Washington on the 9th: "Fort Gaines, with 56 commissioned officers and 818 enlisted men, with its armament of 26 guns intact, and provisions for 12 months, has surrendered unconditionally, and was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to Cedar Point. Its armament of 18 guns is in condition for immediate service."

*The Peace Meeting at Syracuse.*—The peace meeting at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th, was a very large affair. The resolutions adopted call for peace, and present, in strong colors, the outrages of Lincoln upon the liberties of the people of the United States. The following resolution contains the action of the body:

"Resolved, That, speaking for the many thousands here assembled, gathered together from every county of the State of New York, we believe that it is the duty of the coming convention, to meet at Chicago on the 29th of August, to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party, if it shall recover power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention, in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity; and that to this end an immediate armistice shall be declared, of sufficient duration to give the States and the people ample time and opportunity to deliberate upon, and finally conclude, a form of Union."

Vallandigham, Fernando Wood and others made strong speeches for peace.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LILESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: It seems that you and some of my other newspaper friends are determined to have me in the next Legislature—and in fact the vote at home and in nearly all the army seems to indicate an intention of the same sort on the part of the Anson voters. But I am not elected. Fairly and honorably defeated, I submit to the expressed will of the people with entire equanimity and without a particle of resentment or ill-will towards any one. I have reason to be proud of the vote I received; and am pleased to know that my county will be represented by two gentlemen, Messrs. Dargan and Polk, eminently qualified to care for and advance her interests and truly carry out the views and wishes of her citizens.

Most respectfully,
E. R. LILES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Please give me room in your paper to say to the public, that Drs. Wm. D. McCallum and John G. A. Dick, of Alfordsville, Robeson county, N. C., are like ministering angels to the sick of soldiers' families; they have ever been ready and willing to assist without murmuring. May God smile on them for their liberality and generosity. APPRECIATION.

DIED

Of fever, in Wadesboro', 17th inst., ELLEN J. CRAWFORD, wife of H. A. Crawford and daughter of Wilson Chambers, Esq., in the 43d year of her age.

At Winder Hospital, on the 14th inst., of dysentery, L. D. SMITHDEAL, Co. G, 48th N. C. Troops.

In Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., on the 25th July last, after a long and most painful illness, Gen. WM. F. JONES, aged about 37 years.


FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
Aug 26, 1864.

TINNER WANTED.

A STEADY and reliable man who understands his trade can find steady employment at good wages. Apply to the COMMD'G OFFICER.

Meeting of the Magistrates.

THE MAGISTRATES of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House, in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday of September Term next of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. DAVID McNEILL, Ch'n
Aug 29 62 2t

Tax in Kind—Richmond County.

IN my appointments as published in the Observer of the 15th inst. I left blank. I will meet the people of that District at Rockingham on the 24 and 31st of September.
PETER McRAE,
Assessor for lower end of Richmond County.
Aug. 27. 1t

Blue Stone! Blue Stone!!

1200 LBS BEST ENGLISH BLUE STONE, for sale by WORTH & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug 26 62 3tpd

For Sale or Exchange

FOR YOUNG MULES, one Bay Mare coming 7 years old, one Bay Horse four and half years old, both very gentle in any harness; all sound.
THEO. EVANS.
Aug. 26 62-3tpd


FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., GERARD HALL, Aug 22, 1864.

At a meeting this day held by the Students of the University, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God in the all-wise workings of his mysterious Providence, to cut short the brilliant career of Capt George Pettigrew Bryan, 2d N. C. Cavalry, who graduated at this University with the highest honors, and for some time was an Instructor in the same, but who, when the first tocsin of war was sounded, like the other gallant youths of the South, nobly volunteering in defence of his country, has fallen in one of the late engagements near Richmond, while bravely leading his devoted troops to the charge. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st: That in the death of Capt. Bryan, the University has lost one her brightest ornaments, the State one her noblest sons, the Confederacy one of her most gallant soldiers, the Church a consistent and exemplary member, and we an Instructor beloved and revered by all

Resolved, 2d: That while we tender to his bereaved family, in this their hour of sorrow and gloom, our heartfelt condolence and sympathy for their irreparable loss, we bid them not "to sorrow as those who have no hope," but strive to meet him above "where are no wars nor rumors of wars."

Resolved, 3d: That as a fitting tribute to his memory we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that copies of the preceding preamble and resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate and Fayetteville Observer with a request for publication, and also to the family of the deceased.

HENRY A. LONDON, JR.,
GEORGE SLOVER,
W. A. B. BRANCH,
Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the 15th Aug at White Oak Swamp, Va., George W. Rowan, Co. A, 2d Reg't N C Cavalry, and a native of Cherokee county. Thus has fallen a youth so young and promising. He died at his post, a true patriot and soldier fighting for his country and his last words were, "Never give back." He was ever gay, cheerful, obliging and lively, and strict in the discharge of his duty. Another soldier has gone, another home deprived of its brightest flower and rendered sad and desolate. He leaves a father, mother, sisters and brother to mourn his fall. His parents have been deprived of an excellent son and North Carolina has lost one of her best defenders.

Although he fills a soldier's grave far on Virginia's soil, his friends will never cease to remember him with affectionate tenderness and hope he has gone to his reward in heaven, where he will never again be aroused to the conflicts of cruel war. WILLIS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In this our time of sorrow and weeping no death has caused more heartfelt sorrow than that of Lieut J A B Bize, of Co H, 46th N C T, who was killed on 5th May in the bloody battle of Wilderness, Va. John was one of the first to respond to his country's call. He was a native of Moore county. At the outbreak of the war he assisted in raising a company in his native county, and was elected 2d Lieutenant, but had been promoted to the command of the company a short time before his death. Among those who have fallen in this cruel war there has not been a nobler heart than John's. His companions in arms will ever lament the loss of so kind and brave a commander. We tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved family and parents: may they not mourn as those who have no hope; but let them be consoled by the blessed thought that their loss is his eternal gain. His memory shall ever live fresh in the hearts of a grateful people. COUSIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of dyspepsia, in the Hospital at Lynchburg, Va, on the 28th of Aug 1862, in the 23d year of his age, Corp Charles G Harris, son of E T and Martha Harris of Montgomery county. He volunteered in defence of his country, and left his home Sept 15th, 1861, and went as a private in Co K, 34th N C Troops, in which he was appointed Corporal. He was always ready and willing to do his full duty. When the Reg't started on the long march to Maryland, he was unable to march and was carried to the Hospital at Lynchburg, where he remained only a few days and then yielded himself up in the hands of his blessed Saviour. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church two years previous to his death, and gave evidence of a truly pious christian. He leaves parents, two brothers and five sisters to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and a fond brother, and his country one of its bravest soldiers.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 29.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4. Pork 2 50. Lard $4.
Beef 1 00 to 1 50 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Coppers, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.
Eggs 1 10 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Superfine, $150, Family, $160.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Sacks 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $15 00 to $18 00. Wheat $25 00. Rye $15 to $20. Oats $10. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.
Molasses, country made, 20 00 to 25 00.
Rice 60 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5 to $6 bush; sweet $5 to $6.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 35 00 to 37 50 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.


Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Aug. 9, 1864.

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

* * * * * * *

V. Paragraph I, General Orders No. 67, (current series) is thus amended:

All detailed men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age,) will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto; except that companies hereafter raised may be required to perform service in repelling raids along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exempts are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

* * * * * * *

[Signed] S COOPER,
A and I. Gen.

Official—JNO. W HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
RALEIGH, Aug 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

Pursuant to General Orders No 67, paragraph V., Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864, Local Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, reporting to this office the names and residence of the officers elected.

All exempts are invited, and earnestly requested, to attach themselves to companies thus to be organized, for home defence.

Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes
JNO W. HINSDALE, A A G.
Aug. 27 62-7t

WANTED,

500,000 FEET OF GOOD SOUND LUMBER, 1, 1½ and 2 inches thick, for which I will pay the highest cash price. S. BRANDT.
Aug. 24. 61 1w

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Floral Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Jasper Co. W. D. WATSON & CO.
Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug. 24. 61*SwtlJpd


## CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the county of Harnett will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Tax List for 1864:

At Johnsonville, Wednesday Sept 14th;
At Barbecue, Thursday Sept 15th;
At Turner's Store, Friday Sept 16th;
At Wm Parker's Store, Saturday Sept 17th;
At Averasboro', Monday Sept 19th;
At R Turlington's, Tuesday Sept 20th;
At R Matthews' Mill, Wednesday Sept 21st;
At John Spence's, Thursday Sept 22d;
At Mrs Arnold's, Friday Sept 23d.

The tax payers are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation on hand and owned on 17th Feb'y 1864:

No acres land and value 1860, employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves employed in agriculture.
No horses, mules and oxen employed in "
No ploughs and other farming implements employed in agriculture, and all other property employed in agriculture.
No acres land and other real property not employed in agriculture
No horses, mules and asses not employed in agriculture.
No, age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No of cattle of the Bovine species; No sheep, goats and hogs
No pounds cotton and wool; No lbs tobacco; No bushels corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice, &c.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground pees and all other products of farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, beeswax, lard, and all other groceries, goods, wares and merchandize, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools, and all tools of mechanics, musical instruments and all articles of domestic use; No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles or wheels; value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches; value of books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art; all property and assets of Banks, joint stock companies and corporations, whether incorporated or not, gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion, amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other paper issued as currency (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and not employed in a taxed business,) value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries, value of all articles of personal or mixed property not in terms embraced in the foregoing.

JOHN GREEN, Assessor.

Aug 25

I will attend with the Assessors at the above named times and places for the purpose of collecting the balance of taxes now due. Delinquents will hereby take notice that after this round I shall proceed to execute the law against them.

C C BARNES
Collector 21st District.
Aug 25 62 3w*2

## CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Montgomery county will meet the tax payers of said county, at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving their tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Troy, during August Superior Court week;
At Diffie's, Thursday Sept 8th;
At Beam's, Friday, Sept 9th;
At Coggin's, Saturday, Sept 10th;
At Zion, Monday Sept 12th;

## FAILURE OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

We find in the National Intelligencer, published at Washington, the following interesting review of Grant's campaign against Richmond, from the time his army broke camp up to its appearance before Petersburg. The review is long, but it is so interesting and valuable as a part of the history of the war, and so complete in its resume of the spring and summer's operations in Virginia, that it is well worth the space we give to it:—

It was on Tuesday, 3d day of May, that the army of the Potomac broke camp to enter on the new campaign against Richmond under the conduct of Gen. Grant. A portion of the army crossing the Rapid Ann at Ely's Ford and another portion crossing the Rappahannock at Germanna Ford, both divisions converging towards the region of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, places which had already acquired a mournful celebrity in our military history from their association with the disastrous repulse which just one year before had there overtaken the same gallant army under the command of Gen. Hooker.

On Thursday, 5th of May, occurred the first check of battle between the contending hosts. After a series of stubborn and bloody conflicts, resulting from Gen. Lee's attempts to interpose himself between the right wing of the Army of the Potomac and the Rapid Ann or to pierce its centre, both forces rested one night on the ground which had been the scene of their preliminary struggle. Our loss on the left was about 1000 in killed and wounded, including Brig-Gen. Hays. We also lost 2 pieces of artillery, and the enemy claimed to have taken nearly 1000 prisoners. Our forces in turn took about 300 prisoners.

On Friday, 6th of May, hostilities were hotly resumed. A succession of fierce attacks, made now by the enemy and now by our own forces, on the right, the left and centre, filled up the history of this bloody day. The Sixth corps was called to bear the brunt of the enemy's assault as night began to fall. Gen. Seymour's second brigade of the third division of this corps, on the extreme right, and west of Gen. Shaler's brigade, were overpowered and their commanders captured, but the enemy was finally held in check by the strenuous exertions of Gens. Sedgwick and Wright. Our losses in this wing alone were about 6000 men, and the total losses of the army at all points during the day were estimated to be about 15,000. Gen. Wadsworth was mortally wounded. At the close of the day both armies held substantially the same lines as on the preceding evening.

At daylight on the following day (Saturday, May 7th,) a series of brisk skirmishes ensued, which soon disclosed the fact that Gen. Lee was retreating in good order with his main forces towards Spotsylvania C H, having left his chain of intrenchments on Mine Run for his second defensive line on the North Anna. During this day and on the following Sunday he several times turned to deliver severe battle to our pursuing forces.

On Monday, 9th of May, there was comparative quiet, but the country and the army were called to deplore the loss of the gallant Gen. Sedgwick, the able commander of the Sixth corps, who was killed by a sharpshooter.

On Tuesday, 10th of May, the surges of furious battle again culminated in the most terrific carnage. An attack on the centre of General Lee's army was made by the Fifth corps and by Gibbon's and Birney's divisions of the Second corps. The attack was most vigorous and gallant, and our losses were severe in the repeated efforts by which the enemy was driven to his rifle-pits. Brig. Gen. Rice was killed at this time. In the meantime, the insurgents had attacked and turned Barlow's division of the Second corps, on our right, but it was finally extricated without great loss. Towards the close of the day a most energetic assault was made along the whole line, in which the enemy's works were scaled and more than 1000 prisoners take, with several guns, by General Upton's brigade of the Sixth corps, which was in the advance of this gallant onset. Gen. Upton's position being too far in advance of the residue of the army to be held, he was compelled to fall back with the prisoners he had taken. Our losses throughout the day were estimated to exceed 10,000 in killed and wounded.

On Wednesday, the 11th, there was some skirmishing, during which our line was slightly advanced. The great battle of the preceding day substantially closed the week of hard fighting which had thus far marked the progress of the army in its campaign. Our losses during this week were set down at not less than 35,000 men in killed and wounded, while our loss in brave and skilful officers was irreparable. The enemy was still pertinaciously holding Spotsylvania C H, which our troops were as pertinaciously investing.

On Thursday, the 12th of May, Hancock's Second corps veiled by the twilight of the morning and by a dense fog, moved quietly from its position against the enemy's line, and surprised an entire division, which, with two Generals, (Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson and Brig. Gen. G H Stewart,) was surrounded and captured. The first and the second line of the enemy's rifle pits were taken, when the advance was checked by the dense columns of the enemy massed to repel our attack. Further to the right, on the same day, our right and centre had charged the enemy's works with great intrepidity, but without success, the enemy's position being found impregnable. And so the battle ranged along the whole line throughout fourteen hours of this day, at the close of which, to use the words of a military writer, 'night fell on a battle unsurpassed for severity in the history of the war. We had suffered fearful loss—perhaps 10,000 in killed and wounded." The brilliant achievement with which Hancock had opened the day obviously gave to our army the substantial advantages of a decided success.

On Friday, May 13th, there was but little fighting and on the next morning the enemy had fallen back a short distance, still tenaciously holding the G. H. The army was mainly enclosed between the Po and Ny rivers, of which the former is the chief affluent of the Matapony. Sharp but indecisive contests ensued on our extreme left.

On Sunday, the 12th day from the breaking of the camp at Culpeper, the Army of the Potomac rested from its toilsome marches and wasting battles. Excessive rains had made the roads impassable on the next day (Monday, May 16th), during which, as also on the following Tuesday, offensive operations were suspended.

On Wednesday (18th of May) the contest was again renewed. Early in the morning a general assault was made by the two corps on the right, which, meeting insurmountable obstacles, were withdrawn in good order under a destructive fire. A vigorous attack was also made further down on our line by the Ninth corps under Gen Burnside, which after dashing up to the very abattis of the enemy's works, was compelled to recoil. At 11 o'clock in the morning the assault at all points was abandoned and our troops were recalled to their original position. Our loss amounted to about 1200 men in killed and wounded, most of the latter dangerously, from the fact that their wounds were inflicted by artillery.

On Thursday (May 19th) Gen Grant proceeded to make dispositions with a view to turning the enemy's right flank. In an attempt of Gen. Ewell to thwart the movement a sharp engagement ensued, costing us about 1200 men.

On the following Friday night the grand flank movement was fairly begun, and on Sunday, the 22d of May, the whole army had been placed in its new position, facing westerly, the Second corps holding the left at Milford station and the Fifth corps the right at Guiney's station, with the centre established in the direction of Bowling Green. Gen. Lee, in the meantime, had abandoned Spotsylvania, and was advancing towards Hanover C H.

On Monday, the 23d of May, our whole army pushed forward to the North Anna river, in the neighborhood of Jericho Mills—the Second and the Fifth corps being in the advance. The Second corps, under Hancock, gallantly forced the enemy's position at Taylor's bridge, on the North Anna, while Warren's corps, having already crossed the river higher up at Jericho Ford, was attacked with great impetuosity by the enemy, but the attack was repulsed. Our losses at both points amounted to about 1000 in killed and wounded.

On Tuesday, 24th of May, the whole army had effected the passage of the North Anna, encountering a loss of about 1000 in the manœuvre.

On Wednesday, the 25th, all the troops were in good position on the south side of the North Anna, and preparations were made to communicate with Port Royal on the Rappahannock as the new base of supplies. The enemy being found in strong position and force, Gen Grant determined to recross the North Anna and again stretch out easterly in a turning movement by the left flank."

This movement was begun on Thursday evening, and at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, 27th of May, Gen Torbert's first and Gen Gregg's second divisions of Sheridan's cavalry took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown on the Pamunkey, 16 miles northeast of Richmond, and 16 from White House on the same river, which had been Gen. McClellan's base of supplies two years before, during his peninsula campaign, as it now became the base of supplies to Gen. Grant's army at this stage of his overland march.

On Saturday morning, the 28th of May, our troops had obtained complete possession of Hanovertown, and before night were safely across the Pamunkey. Gen. Lee, in the meantime, had extended his lines southerly and had again swung about his army to face our troops—his columns being reinforced at this juncture by Breckinridge's forces, fresh from their victory over Gen. Sigel, in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

On Sunday, the 29th, and Monday, the 30th of May, a series of reconnoissances were made in force for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy. Gen. Warren held a position in advance near Mechanicsville, about 7 miles from Richmond. The Army of the Potomac was again on the familiar fighting ground of the peninsula campaign.

On Tuesday, 31st of May, there was desultory firing along the whole line of both armies, but no serious fighting.

On Wednesday, 1st of June, the struggle was renewed in earnest. The Eighteenth corps charged the enemy's works in their front on the left, taking the first line of his rifle pits and capturing 600 prisoners. Our loss was considerable, amounting to over 2000 in killed and wounded. Towards evening a rally was made by the enemy in a determined attack on our whole line, but the attack was repulsed with severe loss. Our own loss at that time was set down at about 1000 men. On the whole we had gained by the day's struggle, holding, as we did, Cold Harbor on the left, a position of some importance with reference to the passage of the Chickahominy and the retention of our base of supplies at White House.

On Wednesday night it was determined to follow up the occupation of Cold Harbor, by an attempt to push the enemy across the Chickahominy, and dispositions were taken with a view to this object.

On Friday, 3d of June, began the momentous assault that was to decide the fate of this movement. Our line, well massed and compact, moved as follows from right to left: Burnside, Warren, Smith, Wright and Hancock, reaching from Tolopotemy creek to the road from Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy. The assault was furiously and gallantly made by our troops at all points, but it failed in its object. Our loss was grievous, amounting to at least 6 or 7000 men.

The battle of Friday had disappointed the sanguine hopes of our Generals to effect a crossing of the Chickahominy at this point. But our army proceeded to intrench itself in its position, and on the following day repulsed, with severe loss, a vigorous onset of the enemy.

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday following the two armies stood at bay—each holding the other in a grapple at close quarters. The hostile lines were separated by distances varying from 50 to 200 yards.

The two armies remained in this position for several successive days, until at length the preparations of Gen. Grant were completed for the transfer of the operations to a new line by a change of base to the James river. On the night of Sunday, June 12th, the army began its march, and the movement was so noiselessly effected that the enemy seems to have been entirely surprised by it. It is certain that he did little or nothing to impede its execution.

On Monday evening the advance had reached Wilcox's Landing, on the James, and, before noon of Tuesday, the 14th of June, our forces were all up, and the Army of the Potomac was transferred to the south side of the James.

On the 11th of May, after six days of heavy fighting on the overland route, Gen. Grant had written to the Secretary of War, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." On the 14th of June, just a month afterwards, and when the summer was only two weeks old, he had turned his back on this line, and the Army of the Potomac, at least what remained of its original number on the day when it took up the bloody march across the country from Fredericksburg, was set down by its commander on the banks of that river from which it was removed by Gen Halleck in the summer of 1862, and where it might have been replaced by Gen. Grant long before the 14th of June in the present summer, and that too without the loss of a man, if he had chosen to convey it there in transports instead of marching it overland, where every foot of its progress was marked with precious blood—the blood of trained and brave and skilful veterans.

[Here follows a discussion of the propriety of Grant's choosing the overland route instead of the James River Route, of no particular interest. We omit it. The Intelligencer resumes:]

As the course of events finally turned him from the line of the overland march to the line of the James—leaving the Confederate army unbroken as a resisting power—it follows that by pursuing the former line he needlessly sacrificed all the men who were killed and wounded in excess over the Confederate killed and wounded and that he forfeited by it at the vital point of his operations all the strength and energy which had been wasted in the terrible but fruitless battles which intervened between the 3d of May and the 14th of June.

We shall not undertake to estimate the losses of Gen Grant in the overland expedition. We shall perhaps never know them with authenticity or exactitude. Mr Senator Wilson, speaking in the Senate in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, characterized them as "immense." We at least know they were without precedent in the history of our war, and, let it be remembered, they were losses which probbed us of veteran soldiers—men seasoned by service, whose lives, in a purely military point of view, were precious beyond numerical reckoning.

But the loss of valuable lives was not the sole disadvantage of this overland march. Those of the army who succeeded in reaching the James were so worn and spent by their previous uninterrmitting and exhausting labors, that their officers found them out of breath at the very point where they came to the final tug of the dreadful struggle. The enemy had fought behind his defensive works, and, though doubtless greatly reduced in number and vigor, could still fight behind his trenches at Petersburg or Richmond. But as our forces had been required to carry rifle pits and to scale intrenchments along the whole line of the progress from the Wilderness to the James, they were, with hearts as brave as ever, so prostrated in their physical energies that their charges became ineffective and unavailing precisely at the juncture when success in the whole object of the campaign depended on the impetuosity and vigor of their assaults.

And in so saying we do not speak from conjoncture. We but reproduce the concurrent testimony of officers who led the attacks against the defences of Petersburg, after our noble army, faint, but pursuing, had crossed the James. The first attack, it is known, was made on Wednesday, the 15th of June, when the outer works of Petersburg were gallantly captured by a portion of the 18th corps, and if a supporting force had been at hand the second line might have been carried with comparative ease. Our way-worn troops were approaching as rapidly as possible, but it was not until in the night of that day that the whole of the Second corps was in position within the captured entrenchments. Meanwhile the enemy had crowded down his troops from Richmond and had so strengthened his second line that it became necessary for our forces to await the arrival of Gen. Burnside's corps before making the assault. Late on Thursday, the 16th of June, the attack was made on the enemy's second line of the defences of Petersburg, but it resulted in a repulse with a loss on our part of about 2000 men. Early on the following morning the assault was renewed by a portion of Burnside's corps, which carried the enemy's works in their front, with a loss of about 1000, but under cover of the darkness of night the enemy succeeded in dislodging our men from the position they had gained in the morning. On the following Saturday, the 18th of June, another strong push was made at the defences—the enemy having during the night abandoned the works in our immediate front to occupy an inner series. The general advance began at noon. Maj Gen. Gibbon pushed up his assaulting columns almost to the very breastworks of the enemy, but his forces were compelled to retire, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. At 5 o'clock on the same day Gen. Mott moved against the works in his front, but was received with such a withering fire from concentrated batteries and musketry that his troops, in spite of their desperate bravery, were forced back with terrible loss. During the day less serious attacks were made at other points, but they were all repulsed by the strength of the enemy behind his defences. Our loss in these four days' operations was stated at the time by the Army and Naval Journal to be more than 10,000.

On the following Sunday and Monday all was comparatively quiet. On Tuesday, the 21st of June, active movements were resumed by the main army, which once more extended its left flank with a view to severing the enemy's line of railroad communications south of Petersburg. The Second Corps proceeded on the expedition, but its advance was checked by a counter movement of the enemy. On the extreme right of our line Gen. Foster, commanding a division of the Tenth corps, on the same day crossed the James and occupied Deep Bottom without serious resistance. From this point, situated about ten miles from Richmond, he threatened the southeasterly approaches to that capital. Early on Wednesday morning, the 22d of June, the expedition against the Weldon railroad was resumed, but, from a want of unity in the conduct of the movement, it failed of success. Our loss in prisoners was about 2000, including 50 or 60 officers, 4 guns and some colors. On Thursday, the 23d, another effort was made in the same direction, but it resulted in a decided repulse, inasmuch that our whole line was withdrawn towards evening to the cover of the breastworks, and the operations were suspended. On the following day the enemy made a dash at Stannard's division of the Tenth corps, but our troops were on the alert, and easily repulsed the assault.

From this time the army before Petersburg remained comparatively at rest. The cavalry movement of Gen. Wilson against the Danville railroad occurred in the period between the 22d of June and the 1st of July. The movement was attended with heavy losses, and though the Danville road was broken at the time, it was subsequently repaired, and is now in full use by the enemy.

If offensive movements against the enemy before Petersburg were suspended, we have already indicated the reasons which made such a lull in the campaign a physical necessity at this time. It is true that speed and vigor were now more important to success than they had been before, but our panting troops, wearied by the toils and conflicts of the overland march, had little of either to spend in assaults on the enemy's formidable line of redoubts and intrenchments.

The public attention in the early part of July was diverted from the dead-lock in front of Petersburg to the raid of Early into Maryland, and to the ineffectual demonstration made by that officer on Washington. But as this episode in the campaign, though weakening the force of Gen Grant, did not have for its effect to relax his hold on Petersburg, it may be dismissed from the present review with this passing notice.

For some time past there had been intimations that Gen Grant was sinking a mine under the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. The public expectation, therefore, awaited the *denouement* of this tedious operation with mingled hope and impatience. The mine was sprung on Saturday morning last, just a week ago. The untoward result is known to the country. After a loss of more than 5000 men the army has made no advance towards the capture of that city, which in itself only an outpost of the city of Richmond. The delay in springing the mine, the want of concert and promptitude in following up the explosion with a dash by our assaulting column, and the inaptitude which ordered that this assaulting column should be selected from the least trustworthy and homogeneous corps in the army, are a sufficient explanation perhaps of this calamity. The result is not so important in itself as for its probable consequences, entailing as it must still longer delay in front of these works, if their reduction should not be abandoned by Gen. Grant. But during this interval of delay will the enemy remain idle? On this point the intelligent military correspondent of the N Y. Times in this city—we allude to Mr. Swinton—pertinently writes as follows:

"Under the most favorable circumstances, with the rebel force reduced by two great detachments, we failed to carry their lines. Will they not conclude that the 20,000 men that hold Grant in check are sufficient to garrison the works of Petersburg? Will they not conclude that, if they were able thus to hold their own with the force of from 18 to 20,000 men sent to the north side of the James river neutralized, this force is available for active operations elsewhere, and may we not expect to see it join the column of Breckinridge and Early with a view to attempt still more audacious enterprises on the soil of the loyal States?"

These ulterior consequences of Gen Grant's failure before Petersburg are as yet purely speculative. And, as we purpose to confine ourselves strictly to a rehearsal of the past, we here close our review of this most eventful, but, in the present stage of its progress, most unsuccessful campaign. It is not in morials always to command success, but none will deny that the gallant Army of the Potomac has, by its heroic endurance and by its prodigies of valor, well deserved the success which a malignant fate has again plucked from its grasp.

## LANE'S BRIGADE AT WHITE'S TAVERN FIGHT

A brief private dispatch in the Observer of the 18th, mentioned the gallant conduct of Gen. Lane's North Carolinians in the battle on the Peninsula, Aug. 16th. The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th, received on the 23d, has the following account:—

We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived from headquarters on yesterday for the following further particulars of the events of Tuesday and yesterday:

After his repulse on the morning of Tuesday, the enemy massed his troops (10th and 2d corps) in front of our lines, about half a mile North of Tussle's mills, charged furiously, and quickly succeeded, about 12 M., in breaking through Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division. Lane's North Carolina brigade, which was on the left of Wright's, immediately moved by the right flank until it reached the Darbytown road, filed down this a short distance, and then, in the presence of Maj. Gen. Field, wheeled into line at a double-quick, charged the enemy who had poured through the gap in great numbers, and drove them 600 yards, to the cover of the captured breastworks. Here, at 60 yards distance, both sides kept up a terrible fusilade for some fifteen minutes, when, raising a wild yell, the brigade rushed upon the breastworks. In three minutes the works along the entire brigade front were recaptured. Scores of Yankees, white and black, lay dead in the trenches, and jumping over the works, the "tarheels" poured volley after volley into the flying masses of the enemy. A considerable number of the enemy, however, still held the works to our left, (their line being so much longer than ours,) and turned their fire upon our flank. But, in ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men were thrown forward through a ravine, in front of the breastwork, and, suddenly attacking the enemy in flank and rear, caused all the remainder of his line to break, leaving the entire line in our possession. In this charge we captured some six hundred prisoners and a stand of colors, a number of fine arms, plenty of rich booty, and, better than all, re-established the broken lines.

It is proper to say that in this charge Lane's brigade was joined by some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians, who did gallant service.

The enemy have not since repeated their attempt, but keep up a continuous skirmish fire. Otherwise all is quiet near the scene of Tuesday's battle. Our loss was comparatively small.

*The Ne Plus Ultra of Yankee Impudence.*—One of our officers who was present at the taking of Plymouth, told us an anecdote the other day which is about the best illustration of the cool, unblushing impudence of yankee thieving which we have yet heard.

Shortly after the taking of the town one of the yankee chaplains came up to Gen. Hoke, and in the blandest manner said to him: "General, I hope I shall be allowed to retain this chest of theological works presented to me by my friends from the North," pointing as he spoke to an open chest containing books.

"Certainly, sir," replied Gen. Hoke; "the private property of the Federal officers shall in all cases be left to them. You seem to have a very handsome collection," added he, carelessly taking up a volume of Scott's Family Bible, and opening it. On the fly-leaf, to his surprise, he read the name of Mr. Josiah Collins. Laying it down without remark, he picked up a London edition of Buller's works, and read inscribed on the first page, "Charles Pettigrew."

Turning to the chaplain who still stood beside him, he exclaimed, "How dare you, you infamous scoundrel, wearing the livery of Christ as you do, attempt to palm off such a trick with me, and tell me these books were presented to you by your friends in the North, when they were stolen from Southern gentlemen?"

"Oh, General, they were, as I said, presented to me by my friends *from* the North, though it is true, they obtained them in Carolina."

The officer who related this incident to us had it from one of Gen. Hoke's aids who was present, and himself saw the books. The last seen of that chaplain he was trudging on foot with the rest of the Plymouth prisoners, minus his "theological library."—*Exchange Paper.*


### Notice to Teachers of Sampson.

THE Board to examine Teachers of Common Schools of Sampson county, will meet in Clinton the last Saturday in July and August. All interested are earnestly requested to attend. A. ROYAL, C. B. S.

Piney Grove, July 20. 59-3tpd

### $100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 25 years, dark complected, and weighs about 150 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED CAVNESS.

Brush Creek, July 21. 54-3tpd


## THE FIGHTING NEAR PETERSBURG.

The Petersburg Express gives the following account of the fighting of Thursday and Friday last, of which the telegraphic accounts were published in our last:—

### THE FIGHT ON THURSDAY.

About 9 a. m. Thursday, the enemy in heavy force of infantry and cavalry, appeared at Gurley's farm, about 6 miles southeast of the city, and 3 miles east of the railroad, and throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, advanced at once towards the road at the Yellow Tavern. They soon encountered the pickets of Gen Dearing's cavalry brigade, who fought them as they retired in the direction of the Tavern, where Gen D's. reserves were encamped. Gen Dearing deployed his men in the most skillful manner, and checked the advance of the yankee troops, but finding himself opposed to very large odds, was compelled to give back gradually. His troops behaved in the most gallant manner, and fought in a style highly creditable. From 9 until 2 p m, he engaged the enemy, fighting them step by step all the way from the Tavern to Davis' farm 2 miles nearer the city. It was during this period that a portion of his command made a gallant and successful charge upon the yankees, and brought off nearly 200 prisoners.

About 2 o'clock, the enemy in their advance towards the city, had reached a point just beyond Davis' house, and thrown their skirmishers forward through the cornfield, about 100 yards beyond. They were held in check here by Dearing's cavalry until reinforcements arrived. The enemy here occupied both sides of the road—their left extending several hundred yards to the right of it, and their right resting away off to the left amidst the thick woods and undergrowth. Our line was formed some 4 or 500 yards in front of the field occupied by the yankees, and in the finest of spirits, and with steps as elastic and willing as though they were marching to a feast, our men strode forward to the contest. The enemy's skirmishers were met and quickly driven back upon their first line of battle, which in turn was hurled in confusion upon their second line and that upon their third. Pressing still forward amidst the crash of cannon and the roar of musketry, this *third* line was quickly broken and almost routed, and the whole yankee force—consisting of *four divisions*, commanded by Gen. Warren, (of the Fifth corps) in person, was driven back for three-quarters of a mile.

Our loss in this affair is not inconsiderable—but very few killed. 300 wounded have been sent to the hospitals and more are yet behind. 400 or 500 at the most will cover the aggregate. In prisoners the enemy lost about 200, and our command about 80.

About five o'clock, a brisk artillery fire was opened upon the enemy by our batteries at Davis's farm, which was vigorously replied to. This shelling was but the prelude to a charge on our part, in order to dislodge the enemy from a position the left of the road, considered important to us. The work was entrusted to one of our best fighting brigades, and executed in the most brilliant manner. Subsequently the enemy charged back, but were repulsed.

Skirmishing, which at times broke out quite lively, continued until seven o'clock, when it subsided into a monotonous picket firing.

From the best information we are enabled to gain, the enemy has torn up from 1½ to 2 miles of the Weldon road, commencing at the Yellow Tavern and coming this way. What they have done or may do beyond that point, it is impossible to say.

It is reported that while the enemy's infantry was engaged in operating and fighting on the Southern road, a body of cavalry crossed over through Dinwiddie county, on a raid towards the Southside road.

The enemy still occupy the Southern road with their batteries planted along the lines as far down as the Yellow Tavern. Their lines extend on either side, but on the left reach across to the Plank road. They were engaged yesterday afternoon in throwing up breastworks as a matter of protection against the rebels. The battle will probably be renewed this morning.

### THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY.

The occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be permitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been completed, Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding Mahone's and Heth's divisions, attacked them between the hours of three and four o'clock. Gen. Mahone commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and Gen Heth those to the right. The attack was opened by Mahone, and was speedily responded to by Heth on the right, and the battle raged furiously.

On the right Gen. Heth, with the gallant brigades of his division—Davis's, Walker's and Archer's—struck the enemy's picket line in the corn-field a short distance beyond Davis' residence. These were quickly forced back upon the first line of breastworks, held by a formidable force. With a cheer the Confederate troops bounded forward and swept over the obstruction, pressing the yankees back with severe loss into their second line, and charging onward forced them thence with an equal lack of ceremony. Behind from their works and defeated in every effort to retain them the yankees retreated to their main line of entrenchments into which they had been driven on the previous evening. This line having been greatly strengthened, proved too strong to be stormed, and our troops were checked in the face of the slaughter which threatened a further advance.

In the meantime, Gen. Mahone, with Clingman's, Colquitt's and his own former brigade, had struck the right of the yankee lines and captured 800 prisoners. Pressing forward with his usual energy, he drove the enemy before him successfully charging them wherever they made a stand. Finding them strongly entrenched, however, in the thick woods opposite Davis' farm, it was determined to dislodge them by a flank movement. Clingman's and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in front, while by a circuitous route Colquitt's (Georgia) brigade was thrown on their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and caused scarcely any loss to our troops. Colquitt's men were upon the Yankees almost before they were aware of such close proximity of the rebels, and surrender or fighting under fearful disadvantage was the alternative. Crawford's crack division, of Warren's (5th) corps, here fell a helpless victim to rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades—numbering over *two thousand men*—threw down their arms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed under guard and sent to the rear.

The battle still progressed successfully until the enemy was driven back to the position from which he advanced in the morning. At dark our lines were close up to his works, and occasional volleys of musketry showed still farther fighting.

Among the prisoners taken, is Brig. Gen. Hays, of Massachusetts, several Colonels and other field officers of less grade. Gen. Hays was brought into the town last night.

We regret to state that General Clingman was painfully, though not seriously, wounded.

The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be dislodged, but disastrously defeated. This expedition will turn out in the end to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to Grant in this department.

It is also stated that several hundred more prisoners have been taken, thus running the numbers above 2000.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin has taken command of the "District of Western North Carolina." He gives notice that a "full pardon will be granted to all deserters and absentees who surrender themselves on or before the 10th day of September next." Those who fail to respond to this offer may expect the extreme penalty to be dealt out to them.


### NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A. D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7. 50*10t

### State of North Carolina.

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1864.

F. F. Blalock vs. H. B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Gracy Dupre, Wm. Blalock, John Blalock.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Blalock and John Blalock, heirs of Wm. Blalock, dec'd, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington 2d Monday in June 1864.

B. F. SHAW, Clk.

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## WAR NEWS.

*From Georgia.*—ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—Kilpatrick, instead of going after Wheeler, as was supposed, turned towards the Atlanta and West Point Rail Rord, which they struck at Fairburn, and cut the Rail Road and Telegraph, and have gone in the direction of the Macon Road, supposed thence to Andersonville for the purpose of releasing the yankee prisoners. His force is estimated at from 2500 to 3,000.

Reports from the rear of the enemy are to the effect that Wheeler had burned the bridges at Etowah, Resaca and Dalton, and blown up the Tunnel. The enemy there are undoubtedly on half rations.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Kilpatrick's raiders crossed over to the Macon Road, striking the Road at Lovejoy's on Friday evening, and moving towards Jonesboro'. The raiders burned the depot and post office at Jonesboro', destroying all the papers. On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and Jonesboro' by Reynolds' infantry brigade and Armstrong's and Ross's cavalry, when a sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of his column. The raiders were completely routed, when they charged over Ross's brigade and cut their way out. Our loss was ten killed, and the enemy's loss twenty-five. The raiders, pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry, retreated through McDonough and escaped. Only one mile of the Macon Road was destroyed, which has been repaired.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 22d.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 18th inst., says that a telegram was received late last evening, which states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased. Wheeler attacked the Federals under Siebold at Dalton, drove them out, and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements are being sent to Siebold from Chattanooga. Four trains for Sherman's army were compelled to halt near Dalton. Wheeler's troops are busily engaged tearing up the track on both sides of Dalton. It is supposed that his object is to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Other portions of his forces are engaged in cutting the road south of Dalton. A train on its way to Sherman is reported to have been captured at Altoona.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Killed in the engagement near White's Tavern, Va, 16th inst, Capt Geo Pettigrew Bryan, of the 2d Regt N C Cavalry, aged 22 years, 10 months and 7 days. He fell in defence of his country. For freedom and independence his life was nobly sacrificed upon the altar of liberty. We mourn our loss. Capt. Bryan was the son of Hon John H Bryan of this city. He was a distinguished graduate of the University of N C in the year 1860, and from that period to his entrance into the army, (early in 1861,) he held the position of Tutor at the University. Obeying the first call of his country, he entered the 2d Cavalry Reg't as 2d Lieut; shortly thereafter, he was promoted to the 1st Lieutenantcy, and as such was severely wounded in the head and captured at Upperville, Va. June 21, 1863. Only a short time since he returned from prison. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and showed his devotion to God by his pure and exemplary life. Intellectual, amiable and kind, he was an ornament to society, loved and respected by his associates. Patriotic, generous, ambitious, he made a brave and dashing officer. Alas, he has been laid beneath the sod where rest many of his companions, and I am left to mourn a comrade's loss. "God's will be done." C. J. I.

Raleigh, Aug. 19

Died at his father's residence in Johnston county, of chronic diarrhœa, Julius Westbrook, son of Uriah and Saby Westbrook, aged 20 years. He entered the service of his country when he arrived at the proper age; was with his company nearly two years, when he was seized with the fatal disease which ended his life—thus cutting short a life of usefulness and service to his country and her cause. He was a member of Co K. 36th N C T. He leaves a father, mother, sisters and brothers to mourn their loss. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

E PRICE

On the 4th of July Robert Watkins of Anson county died at Fort Caswell. His disease was dysentery. His illness was brief but severe. The excellent surgeon, Dr. Cobb, and the nurses were very kind and attentive to him, and did all that they could for him. Though very young when the war broke out, he volunteered in the first company that was organized in Anson, Co. C, 14th Reg't, where he faithfully discharged the duties of a soldier for about 19 months. Being under age and severely afflicted he accepted a discharge and came home where he remained until last winter when arriving at the age of 18 years he joined Capt. Moseley's Co. of light artillery at Fort Caswell. Patriotic, brave, mild and gentle in disposition, he won the affections of his comrades and left them an example worthy of imitation. He was a professor of religion and a member of the M. E. Church. He was a dutiful son and an affectionate brother. May God comfort the bereaved family. We trust that he has gone to the land where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest and to that Friend that sticketh closer than a brother.


### CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Chatham will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the taxes for 1864:

At Hadley's Mills, Monday, Sept. 5th.
Silk Hope, Tuesday, 6th.
Stout's, Wednesday, 7th.
Edwards's, Thursday, 8th.
Mathews', Friday, 9th.
Doesett's, Saturday, 10th.
Harper's X Roads, Monday, 12th
Locust Grove, Tuesday, 13th.
Burnt Old Field, Wednesday, 14th.
Dr Winslow's, Thursday, 15th.
Pittsborough, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Court week.
Haywood, Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Bucknorn, Friday, 23d.
Council's, Saturday, 24th.
Williams's, Monday, 26th.
Jones's Grove, Tuesday, 27th.
Baldwin's, Wednesday, 28th.

Tax Payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation on hand and owned on the 17th of February 1864:

Land, No. of acres and value in 1860; slaves, No., sex and age; horses, mules, asses and jennets; cattle, No and value; sheep, goats, hogs, cotton wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on 17th February last and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, musical instruments, carriages, wagons, carts, &c; books, maps, pictures, &c; property of corporations, joint stock companies and associations; gold and silver coin, gold dust, &c.; amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes and employed in a taxed business,) value of all moneys held abroad and all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton and tobacco, purchased since the 1st January 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them; other property at their value in the year 1860.

They are also required to render an account of the profits made on sales of property purchased during 1863 and sold between the 17th of February 1864 and the 1st of July 1864. Those who have failed heretofore to render an account of their profits of 1863 will be called on to do so when they list their property; those failing then to render said accounts will have their profits estimated by the undersigned according to the best information they can get, and taxed accordingly.

Those failing to comply with the above notice to list their property, &c. will be held as defaulters, and their list returned by the Assessors according to the best information they can get.

J. A WOMACK, } Assr's.
J. J. RIGGSBEE, }

I will attend with the Assessors to receive the taxes due upon profits, also to collect the money value of tithes (with fifty per cent added) undelivered to Quartermaster. J M. BYNUM, Coll. 31st Dist. N. C.

We the Assessors for the tax in kind for Chatham county will also attend at the times and places mentioned above, to assess the tithes upon Wool, Wheat, Oats, Rye and Hay, produced this year.

B I HOWZE,
T. C. WOMBLE,
Assessors tax in kind.

Pittsboro', August 5. 58-3t38



### Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors of Confederate Tax for Moore county will meet the tax payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the tax lists for the year 1864, viz:

At Arch'd Kelly's Sept. 5th; Shamburger's ⋈ Roads Sept. 6th; Capt Brown's Sept 7th; Smyrna School house Sept 8th; Klutter's Sept 9th; Salem Church Sept 10th; D C Campbell's Sept 12th; D M McIntosh's Sept 13th; Sloan's Sept 14th; Kelly's Store Sept 15th; Morris's Sept 16th; McNeill's Sept 17th; Graham's Sept 19th; Mineral Springs Sept 20th; Mrs Barrett's Sept 21st; Carthage Sept 22d.

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish correct lists of the following subjects of taxation on hand or held or owned on 17th day of Feb'y 1864, viz: No. of acres of land employed in agriculture; No., age and sex of slaves do do; No horses, mules, oxen do do; No ploughs and other farming implements do do, and all other property employed in agriculture. Also, No. acres of land and other real estate not employed in agriculture; No, age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture